PRESS

55th/year

MACAZINE OF THE COTTON CINNING

Texas Ginners Convention Dallas . April 5-6-7

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IN <u>SPARE</u> TIME NOT DOWN TIME

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QUICK CHANGE FLAPS can be rebolted in spare time, without interruption to ginning during the busy season. Write for descriptive folder.

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April 5, 6 and 7

—and cordially invite you and your friends to call and see Continental's latest development in Automatic Gin Breast Control.

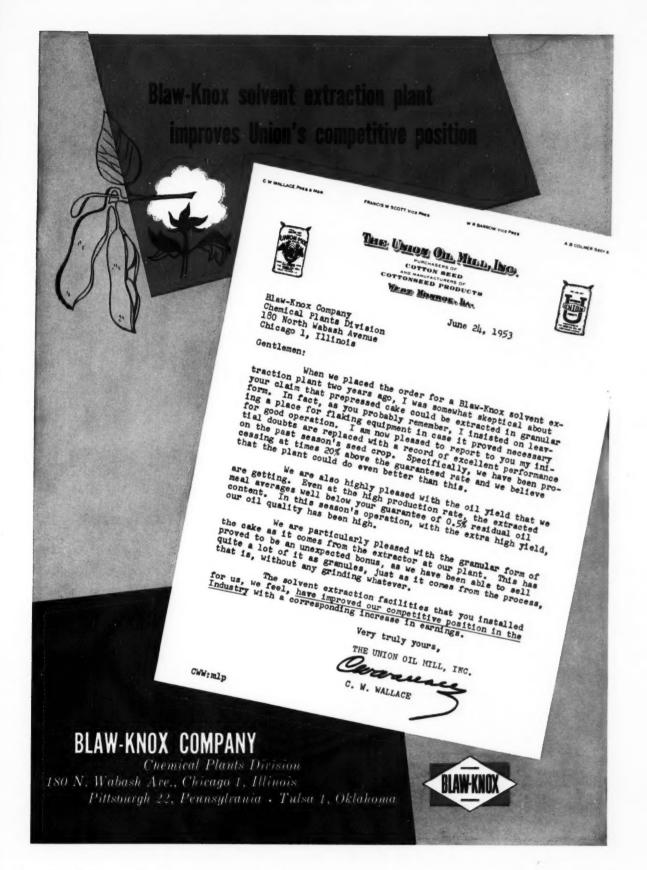
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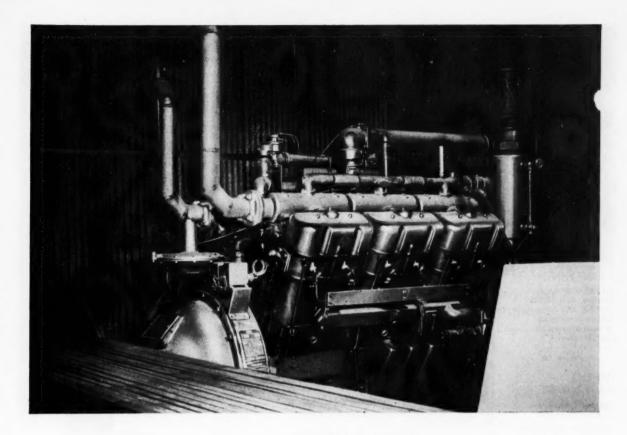
Cotton is subject to less weather damage than that covered with closely woven cloth.



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HENDERSON, N. CAROLINA

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LE ROI COMPANY

A Subsidiary of Westinghouse Air Brake Company

You seldom need service on your Le Roi, but when you do you're never far from a well-stocked Le Roi distributor. He has skilled mechanics and provides expert tune-up, overhaul, and around-the-clock repair service — fast!

Le Roi users like this protection — Rangerville Co-op Gin Company of San Benito, Texas, for one. They have two Le Roi engines: (1) A Le Roi H2000 that has been used five 5,000-bale seasons, has never been shut down for repairs, and has required but one valve job; (2) A Le Roi L3000 that is now one season old.

A. B. Cook, manager, says, "We have been more than pleased with the operation of both engines. We get excellent service from our Le Roi distributor — at a very reasonable cost for parts and labor."

A Le Roi engine is designed particularly for cotton-ginning service. Sizes range up to 450 hp (continuous). They're so compact that they take less floor space than other engines of equal horsepower rating. Air cleaners and other service locations are readily accessible. Closed breathing system keeps lint out of engine, fumes out of engine room.

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Plants: Milwaukee-Cleveland-Greenwich, Ohio • Cotton-Industry Headquarters: Tulsa, Okla.



* ON OUR COVER:

Who's going to gin the load of cotton on our cover? You can see that it's stripped cotton and oughta have some pretty good ginning. But, out in the Southwest where this load came from, practically every ginner we know is busy getting ready to take his wife and kids to the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association convention, April 5-6-7. Well, maybe this load will wait over until after the convention—doesn't look like it's going to rain, anyway.

Photograph by John Jeter

VOL. 55

MARCH 27, 1954

No. 7

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON
GINNERS, COTTONSEED
CRUSHERS AND OTHER
OILSEED PROCESSORS
FROM CALIFORNIA TO
THE CAROLINAS

+ + +

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association

National Cotton Ginners'

Alabama Cotton Ginners'

Arizona Ginners'

Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association

California Cotton Ginners'

The Carolinas Ginners'

Georgia Cotton Ginners'

Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association

New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association

Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association

Tennessee Cotton Ginners'

Texas Cotton Ginners'
Association

THE COTTON GIN AND
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PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY IN OUR OWN PRINTING PLANT AT 3116 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS 21, TEXAS



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A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION



BEST AND FOREMOST SINCE 1925

P. O. BOX 1217

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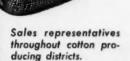
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Varied Program Arranged **For Texas Ginners**

UNIQUE entertainment will be combined with numerous exhibits and discussions of ginning problems at industry's largest meeting to be held April 5-6-7 on State Fair Grounds in Dallas.

EVERYTHING has been done to provide one of the best programs of entertainment, exhibits and business discussions in the history of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association for the forty-first annual convention, which will be held April 5-6-7 at the State Fair grounds in Dallas.

Advance interest in the meeting indicates an attendance approaching or exceeding the 6,000 ginners, their families and others from Texas and virtually every other cotton growing state who attended the 1953 convention.

As in previous years, the extensive exhibits of gin machinery, supplies and other products and services will be housed in the Agricultural Building; the speaking program will be in the adjoining Science Building; and the two-hour variety show on Wednesday evening, April 7, will be in the State Fair Auditorium. Complete details of the program accompany this article. accompany this article.

• Officers and Directors — Officers of the Association are S. N. Reed, O'Brien, president; Jerome Jalufka, Robstown, vice-president; and Jay C. Stilley, Dal-las, executive vice-president and treas-

The executive committee consists of W. D. Watkins, Abilene; Horace Etchison, McAllen; A. N. Robertson, Hillsboro; R. L. Massey, Pilot Point; W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock; C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple; Peary Wilemon, Maypearl; and the following ex-officio members: Max C. Smith, San Marcos; H. P. Donigan, Brookshire; Aubrey L. Lockett, Vernor, and W. J. Ely, Snyder.

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and W. J. Ely, Snyder.

Directors and alternates are F. E. Wilson, Texarkana; C. R. McClure, High; Chester Phillips, Greenville; Floyd Weeks, Wills Point; Ernest Griffith, Sherman; Ed Yeatts, Josephine; J. L. McCulloch, Dawson; J. O. Williams, Frost; Joe Wier, Covington; Carl Duncan, Mt. Calm; Walter Evans, Jr., Lorena; L. E. Buice, Waco; J. E. Morgan, Plum; H. B. Seifert, Weimar; H. L. Marshall, Jr., Moody; George Collier, Troy; M. R. Teinert, Walburg; Otto C. Pfluger, Pflugerville; R. K. Phillips, Sugarland; Jess Ward, Rosenberg; J. F. Michna, Woodsboro; Allen Calhoun, Goliad; G. A. Gerdes, Sinton; Joe Clark, Corpus Christi; Maurice Hance, San Benito; D. W. Risinger, Brownsville; John N. Burkhart, Alamo; C. C. Stokes, Edcouch; B. T. Juvenal, Vernon; Hollis Martin, Quanah; L. A. Cartwright, Wellington; Gordon Hedrick, Turkey; W. L. Smith, Ralls; R. T. Lambert, Idalou;

Roy Forkner, Lubbock; Elmo Caudle, Hale Center; Drew Watkins, Sudan; Orville Bailey, Roundup; Herman Chesshir, Brownfield; Earl Hobbs, New Deal; Nolan Barmore, Loraine; E. K. Willis, Roscoe; Bob Horton, Abilene; Orb Coffman, Goree; Glenn Camp, Ft. Hancock; and J. C. Cox, Esperanza.

Advisory directors are Walter Craft, Carlsbad, N.M.; J. B. Greer, La Union, N.M.; Billy Griffith, Deming, N.M.; Carl Meriwether, Las Cruces, N.M., J. H.

Williams, Natchitoches, La.; L. M. Coco, Alexandria, La.; Arch Rollow, Wynne-wood, Okla.; and J. S. Morrison, Chickasha, Okla.

 Pre-Convention Activities—On Sunday, April 4, a directors' meeting and banquet will be held at 7 p.m. in the French Room of the Adolphus Hotel. Attendance is necessarily limited to directors. rectors and their wives.

Directors of the National Cotton Ginners' Association will hold a meeting at

THE JOAN FRANK DANCERS, shown here, will be one of the many varied attractions on the variety show Wednesday, April 7, at the State Fair Auditorium. The show will be staged especially for ginners and their families.



Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

41st Annual Convention

Sunday, April 4-Evening Session

7:00 p.m.—Directors meeting and banquet, French Room, Adolphus Hotel. (Through necessity this is limited to directors and their wives.)

Monday, April 5-Morning Session

8:00 a.m.—Convention officially opens and registration begins. Exhibits open. Monday, April 5-Afternoon Session

1:45 p.m.-Entertainment in Convention Hall.

2:00 p.m.—Call to order, S. N. Reed, presiding.

Invocation: Rev. John B. Cooke, Urban Park Methodist Church. Welcome Address: U. H. Ohrman, Texas Power and Light Co.,

Response: Roy Forkner, president, Plains Ginners' Association, Lubbock.

2:35 p.m.-Prizes, donated by Dallas business concerns.

2:45 p.m.-Address: President-elect, National Cotton Ginners' Association.

3:10 p.m.-Address: J. Earl Coke, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington.

4:00 p.m.—Prizes, donated by Dallas business concerns.

7:00 p.m.—SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT: Ginners' open dance, Crystal Ballroom, Baker Hotel.

Tuesday, April 6-Morning Session

7:00 a.m.—Ginners' Day with the Early Birds, live broadcast from Station WFAA, Dallas.

8:00 a.m.-Registration; exhibits open.

9:45 a.m.-Open House at Everts, one of the nation's leading jewelists, for the ladies.

10:00 a.m.-Entertainment in Convention Hall.

10:15 a.m.-Call to order, Jerome Jalufka, presiding.

10:20 a.m.-Prizes, donated by Dallas business concerns.

10:40 a.m.-Address: A. Starke Taylor, representing the New York Cotton Exchange.

11:00 a.m.—Address: Ed C. Burris, executive vice-president, Texas Manufacturers' Association, Houston.

11:45 a.m.-Prizes, donated by Dallas business concerns.

Tuesday, April 6-Afternoon Session

12:45 p.m.Entertainment in Convention Hall.

1:00 p.m .- Address: Lloyd Bentsen, Jr., House of Representatives, Washington.

1:45 p.m.-Prizes, donated by Dallas business concerns.

2:00 p.m.—Fashion Show—Cotton in Full Flower. This will be presented by Volk Brothers Co.

4:00 p.m.-Adjournment.

5:30 p.m.—Annual directors meeting, Adolphus Hotel, Parlor A. All interested ginners are invited.

Wednesday, April 7-Morning Session

8:00 a.m.-Registration; exhibits open.

10:00 a.m.-Entertainment in Convention Hall.

10:15 a.m.—Call to order, W. D. Watkins, presiding.

10:25 a.m.-Reports of committees.

10:50 a.m.-Address: President-elect, Texas Cotton Gipners' Association.

11:10 a.m.-Address: Henry LeBlanc, Texas Employment Commission.

12:00 a.m.-Prizes, donated by Dallas business concerns.

Wednesday, April 7-Afternoon Session

1:30 p.m.—Prizes, donated by Dallas business concerns.

1:45 p.m.-Panel Discussion:

Ed Bush, cotton gin specialist, Texas A. & M., College Station, moderator.

Charles M. Merkel, U.S. Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss. Dr. Earl Berkley, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston. Donald Mitchell, John E. Mitchell Co., Dallas.

A. Sidney Briggs, Fire Prevention and Engineering Bureau, Dal-

F. C. Elliott, Texas Extension Service, College Station. 3:45 p.m.—Prizes, donated by Dallas business concerns. 4:00 p.m.—Adjournment.

7:30 p.m. Cotton's Cavalcade of Stars. A two-hour variety show featuring stars of stage, TV and radio. 2 120 17

2 p.m. Sunday at the Adolphus Hotel.
The convention will officially start at 8 a.m. Monday with the opening of exhibits and beginning of registration. Admission to exhibits and entertainment is by badge only. Each gin member is entitled to three badges.

• Business Program—Business sessions business Frogram—Business sessions start Monday at 1:45 p.m. with entertainment in the convention hall. President Reed will call the convention to order. U. H. Ohrman, Texas Power & Light Co., Dallas, will make the welcome address and Roy Forkner, president, Plains Ginners' Association, Lubbock, will respond.

Guest speakers during the business sessions Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday will include J. Earl Coke, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington; the president-elect of the National Cotthe president-elect of the National Cot-tion Ginners' Association; A. Starke Tay-lor, Dallas, representing the New York Cotton Exchange; Ed C. Burris, Hous-ton, executive vice-president, Texas Manufacturers' Association; Congress-man Lloyd Bentsen, Jr., of Texas; and Henry LeBlanc, Texas Employment Henry Lel Commission.

A feature of the business program A feature of the business program Wednesday afternoon will be a panel discussion, with Ed Bush, College Station, Texas Extension ginning specialist, as moderator. Panel members will include C. M. Merkel, U.S. Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; Dr. Earl E. Berkley, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston; Donald Mitchell, John E. Mitchell Co., Dallas; A. Sidney Briggs, Fire Prevention and Engineering Bureau of Texas, Dallas; and Fred C. Elliott, Texas Extension cotton work specialist, College Station.

• Varied Entertainment—Many special entertainment features have been arranged for ginners and their guests. Hosts throughout the convention, as in other years, will be the Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc. Officers of the gin machinery group are R. Haughton, Sr., The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, president; Dewey D. Day, The Murray Co. of Texas, vice-president; L. A. Mindrup, The Stacy Co., treasurer; and A. G. Falk, Magnolia Petroleum Co., secretary. Serving with them as members of the executive committee are U. H. Ohrman, Texas Power & Light Co.; E. J. Pfianz, Briggs-Weaver Machinery Co.; and H. R. Carlson, International Harvester Co. • Varied Entertainment—Many special entertainment features have been ar-

Climax of the entertainment will be the variety show, Cotton's Cavalcade of Stars, on April 7, in State Fair Auditorium.

The Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc., has gone "all out" this year to bring a great show, with every feature on the entertainment worthy of star billing.

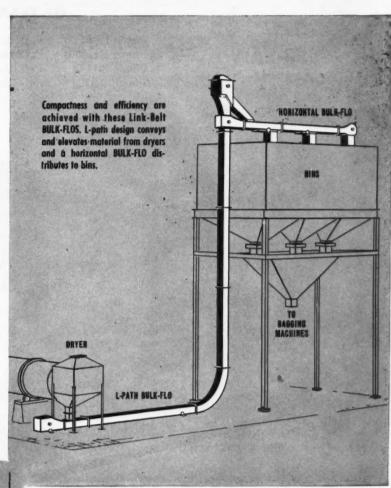
The show this year will be reminis-cent of vaudeville at its best, and will present acts which have been featured attractions on such nation-wide TV shows as Toast of the Town, The Jackie Gleason Show, Super Circus and many others.

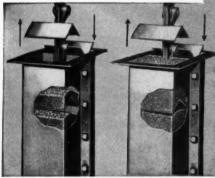
Among the featured performers will be the following: Vic Hyde, the honorary mayor of Niles, Mich., whose versatility with musical instruments is legendary. Playing 26 instruments in the act, he performs such feats as playing four trumpets simultaneously . . . piano and trembers simultaneously . . . piano and trombone simultaneously... or any one of the other 26 instruments that he (Continued on Page 67)

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YES, a single BULK-FLO can move material horizontally, on an incline, vertically or many combinations of these. That means fewer units . . . less space required . . . lower costs for most handling requirements. What's more, solid flights provide positive movement of a wide variety of materials-fully or partially loaded. And the individual "compartments" insure gentle handling. Ask your nearby Link-Belt office for further information or send in coupon for Book 2475.





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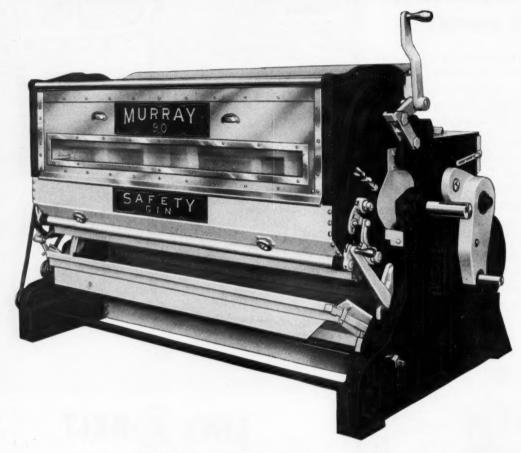
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Wonder State Mfg. Co. Phone Cedar 2-7754 PARAGOULD, ARK.

Delta Machine Co. Phone 1225—P. O. Box 366 BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

Dallas Club Plans Cotton Program

A DISCUSSION of cotton by Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, chairman of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, will be featured on the program of the Dallas Agricultural Club Monday noon, April 5, at Hotel Dallas (formerly the Jefferson.)

Ginners, crushers and others interested in cotton are invited to the meeting, according to Jack Whetstone, secretary of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and a member of the club's pro-

tion and a member of the club's program committee.

The cotton program was arranged for the Dallas agricultural group on this date in recognition of the fact that many cotton leaders will be in the city for the annual convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association and a meeting of the 1954 American Cotton Congress committee to be held that morning.

Jackson, a director of the National Cotton Council and active in many other cotton organizations, is expected to stress in his talk the importance of cotton to Texas.

Recommendations Issued For Insect Control

Official recommendations for controlling cotton insects in 1954 have been re-leased by the National Cotton Council. A detailed report of the seventh annual Insect Control Conference held last De-cember in Memphis is included in the

publication.

Recommendations for insect control Recommendations for insect control were assembled from data provided by state and federal authorities. They are designed to help manufacturers, distributors and applicators of pesticides, as well as research and educational workers and other persons interested in cotton invest control in more than a proton insect control in more than one state, Claude L. Welch, National Cotton

council, said.

A section on precautions for handlers and users of insecticides and a complete list of state Extension and research entomologists are included in the publication. The need for more research and education in insect control is emphasized

by the report.

Principal insecticides and recommended rates of application are broken down in chart form for states of the Cotton Belt. The publication points out that farmers who want specific instructions on insect control for their locality should contact their county agent or vocational agriculture teacher.

Missouri Delta Holds Research Meeting

Members of the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association research committee and staff members from the University

and staff members from the University of Missouri met recently in Portageville to review research work in Southeast Missouri and to discuss plans for a long-term research program.

T. A. Haggard, Pemiscot County, chairman of the committee, pointed out that a research program which would triple work in the Missouri Delta is under consideration and that the college will expand activities to include all of the different soil types in the area.

Dr. J. H. Longwell, dean of the college of agriculture, headed the college delegation.

gation.

Drive for Textile Mills Started by Arkansas

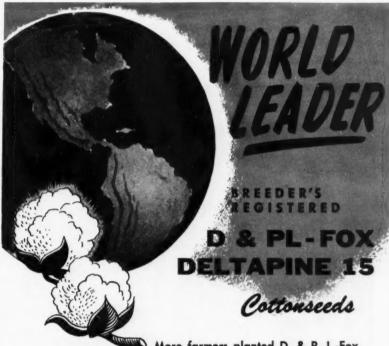
Arkansas is making an effort to secure more textile mills in the state, especially in the heavy cotton producing counties of Northeast Arkansas. An Arkansas delegation is spending the week started March 29 in the Boston area, discussing the opportunities in the state with textile manufacturers from New England.

A brochure on possible locations for mills is being published by the Arkansas Resources and Development Commis-

Rats Destroy Crops In Philippines

RATS have so completely destroyed crops in two provinces of Mindanao Island in the Philippines that United Nations officials estimate that 200,000 persons face starvation. James McCall, UN representative, reported that the entire farming operation in the region had been paralyzed, with hundreds of famibeen paralyzed, with hundreds of families leaving the area. Peak of the devastation from the rats probably will not be reached until next month, he added.

UN children's emergency funds are being used to buy food for relief.



More farmers planted D. & P. L.-Fox and Deltapine 15 in 1953 than any other variety. Over 7½ million acres were planted to these two famous

These Breeder's registered seeds are original varieties grown under our supervision to insure their superior quality.

Plant D. & P. L.-FOX and DELTAPINE 15 BREEDER'S REGISTERED cottonseeds—they pay off in higher yields, better lint turnout and top market prices.

THE BELT'S BEST COTTON



DELTA & PINE LAND COMPANY

SALES DEPARTMENT SCOTT, MISSISSIPPI

Texas Gin School Plans Completed

■ WORKING sessions on April 19-20 will provide practical training in use of modern equipment for gin operators and employees.

Working sessions on efficient gin operation have been arranged for the Texas Cotton Gin Operators' Schools, April 19-20 at Dallas and Sherman, and sponsors urge gin owners, operators and their employees to make plans now to attend.

Schools will be held for two days.

p.m. Locations for the schools will be: starting at 8:30 a.m. and ending at 5

Continental Gin Co. School, 3315 Elm Street, Dallas.

Murray-Mitchell School, 3200 Canton Street, Dallas.

Lummus Cotton Gin Co. School, 604 First Street, Dallas. Hardwicke-Etter Co. School, Sherman,

Texas.
Texas Extension Service and Texas
Texas Extension are cooper-Texas Extension Service and Texas Cotton Ginners' Association are cooperating with the cotton gin machinery manufacturers in sponsoring the schools. There is no charge of any kind for the schools. Each ginner should arrange his hotel reservations.

Sign-up blanks are being furnished to ginners by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. The blank, or a letter with the names of those who will attend and the firm's school to be attended, should be mailed not later than April 14 to Texas

Electricity Shocks Nuts From Shells

Cottonseed meats may some day be shocked out of the hulls by elec-tricity, if the crushing industry copies the walnut shelling indus-try. The Northwest Nut Growers' Cooperative in the Pacific Northwest is now using a patented electronic nutcracker to shock walnuts out of their shells without damagthe meats.

The walnuts are held by cracking electrodes which grasp the nuts, one at a time, in mid-air for a jolt of 65,000 volts at 5,000 amperes. The machine saves operat-ing time and produces higher quality meats with less breakage of kernels. Walnuts are now being shelled at the rate of 1,200 pounds an hour, as compared with the an hour, as compared with the previous rate of 800 to 900 pounds handled by crusher-type crackers. A crew of 60 can now handle the same volume previously handled by 100 persons.

Cotton Ginners' Association, 3720 Race Street, Dallas.

Ed H. Bush, Texas Extension cotton ginning specialist, College Station, and A. M. Pendleton, USDA Extension cot-ton ginning specialist, Dallas, are working with manufacturers on plans for the schools. Bush will have a booth at the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association convention, where information and blanks may be obtained.

Gin operators will be instructed in the operation, maintenance and repair of each piece of equipment in a modern gin. Actual stripped-down machines and special cut-a-way machinery diagrams will be used. Factory engineers will give the latest recommendations on all equipment, and personnel will be available to answer questions regarding older ma-chines that are operating at gins.

Hawkins Named Director Of Oklahoma Stations

Dr. Louis E. Hawkins, who has been vice-director since 1942, has been appointed director of Oklahoma Experiment Stations. The appointment puts him in direct charge of 20 research stations in the state. He succeeds Dr. A. E. Darlow, vice-president and dean of agriculture at Oklahoma A. & M. College, who has been serving also as director of the stations since February 1953.

Western Shippers To Meet

Western Cotton Shippers' Association will have Hugh Comer, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., and Joseph F. Leopold, Chicago, National Tax Equality Association, as two of the principal speakers at the annual convention April 8-9 at Phoenix, Ariz.

TOM MURRAY, executive vice-president, Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association, has announced that his office now is in Room 410, Henry Grady Building, 26 Cain Street, N.W., Atlanta. The office formerly was located at Sylvania, Ga.

IS THE TIME TO LOOK AHEAD

PLAN FOR GOOD PLANTING-GOOD GINNING-GOOD BAGGING



21 POUNDS TARE

When you tell your oil mill, "Get me HINDOO," your worries are over. You are sure to get the best protection for your cotton.

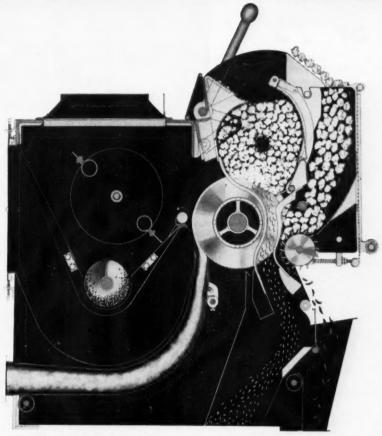
Make planting time your planning time for bagging. Use HINDOO, the best buy in bagging.

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WITH POSITIVE MOTE AND TRASH HANDLING

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- ★ Largest Overhead Cleaning Chamber in any Gin.
- ★ Collapsible Gin Front to help control fires that start in overhead Machinery.
- ★ The Ideal Combination—"CLEANS WHILE IT GINS".

WELCOME GINNERS! See this Revolutionary Gin at the Annual Convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association at Dallas, Texas, April 5-6-7.

CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

Dallas, Texas

Columbus, Ga.

Memphis, Tenn.

In East Texas

Old Gin

Dates Back to 1874 or '75



ABOVE, note heavy timbers which were cut and squared with axes in the woods nearby when gin house was built in 1874 or 1875. Largest of these timbers is 11 inches square and more than 30 feet long. Shown are Edward H. Bush, left, and Alfred M. Pendleton, authors of the accompanying article. Below, power for the gin stand originated in two teams of mules pulling the 122-inch horizontal drive pulley, shown in the photograph. Note tongue at lower right. Tongue at lower left has been sawed in two. Power was transferred from the horizontal pulley to the 89-inch vertical pulley by means of a 13-inch beveled gear. Pulleys and gear are shown in the photograph.





ABOVE, view of Goodman Gin, built in 1874 or 1875, as it looks today. Cotton-receiving platform, since destroyed, was attached to the wall immediately beneath the open door. Seed cotton was unloaded from wagons over this platform and carried to stalls on the second floor for storage or ginning.

THERE IS an unusual gin located on the Goodman farm six miles out of Tyler, Texas, on the highway to Van. Equally unusual is the part-owner and caretaker, Mrs. Sallie Goodman Callaway of Tyler, who has protected the gin and kept it almost intact for the last half century. It is for the benefit of the thousands of young people in the cotton industry who have never seen the equipment with which their grandfathers accomplished the ginning of cotton during the last part of the 19th century that this article was prepared. Mrs. Callaway furnished much of the information. The accompanying drawing and photographs illustrate many of the details discussed.

The entire equipment in this 80-year-old gin consisted of one gin stand with 48 10-inch-diameter saws, a wooden two-story screw press, and the necessary transmission equipment—all powered by mules. The frame building, which housed all the equipment includ-

By ALFRED M. PENDLETON and EDWARD H. BUSH

Respectively, Extension Cotton Ginning Specialist, USDA, Dallas, Texas, and Extension Cotton Gin Specialist, Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas

POWER from the vertical 89-inch pulley (which extended into the second floor of the gin house, as shown) was transferred to the 8-inch pulley on the gin saw shaft by use of a leather belt. Gin stand shown contains 48 saws of 10-inch diameter. There are no marks on the stand to identify the manufacturer.



THE OLD East Texas gin described in the accompanying article was constructed in much the same way as the one shown in this artist's drawing. Unlike the gin shown here, however, the press of the East Texas gin was located inside the building.

Drawing Courtesy Continental Gin Co.

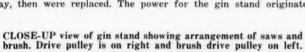


BELOW, close-up view of the 48-saw gin stand showing breast in ginning position.

ing the press, is 64 feet long, 34 feet wide and of two-story construction. Except for the loss of the cotton-receiving platform and the addition of a new metal roof, the building stands little changed from the time of its construction. Even the 11-inch square timbers, which were cut in the woods nearby and squared with axes, are in good condition. The longest of these timbers is more than 30 feet, and it still serves as a beam to support the second floor.

The Goodman family, including its present heirs, are a part of the history of the area around Tyler. One of the earliest Goodmans moved there in 1830. But the history of this ancient gin started when Samuel A. Goodman, Jr., Mrs. Callaway's father, moved from South Carolina to Texas in 1857. He practiced law in Tyler before the Civil War, then served with the Southern forces until its end. Broken in health following his return from the Confederate Army, he give up law practice and acquired several hundred acres of land in 1873 at the spot where the gin was built some time during the next two years. Most of the work of building and operating the gin was done by South Carolina Negroes who came to Texas as slaves of Mr. Goodman's father in 1857 and remained to work the family plantation after their freedom was granted.

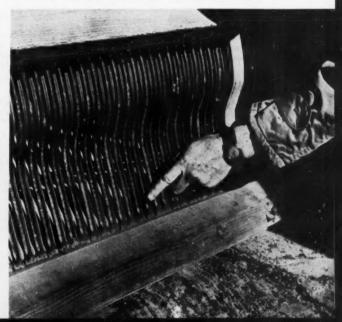
• Gin Operation and Arrangement—A long, hard day's work—if there were no breakdowns—often produced six ginned bales ready for the market. Clean hand-picked cotton was unloaded in baskets from wagons to the stalls on the second floor of the gin by use of a receiving platform. During operation of the gin, four men usually were kept busy carrying cotton in baskets from the stall to the gin stand, shoveling seed from the floor in front of the gin stand and assisting the ginner. One man operated the gin stand. One or two men drove the two teams of mules which powered the gin stand. In addition to this crew, there was a baling crew who carried lint cotten in their arms from the lint room to the press, packed the cotton in the press box with their feet, and operated the wooden screw press which was powered by two mules. Wages for the crew are said to have been 25 cents per day for the mule drivers and slightly more for other employees. The mules worked only half a day, then were replaced. The power for the gin stand originated



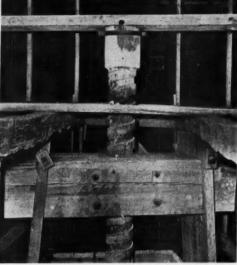


BELOW, rib assembly from the 48-saw gin. Note that the lower section of rib has shoulder projecting to left side only. This distinguishing characteristic of the rib may help to identify the manufacturer of the gin stand.









PHOTOGRAPH at left shows bottom section of two-story, down-packing, home-made wooden press. Note simplicity of the press doors. Vertical support at right in picture was added after the gin discontinued operation. To accomplish pressing of the bale, two mules were used to revolve the entire press box around the wooden screw. At right, view of wooden screw lowered a part of the way into the press box. The cross member attached to top of the screw worked up and down in vertical slides not shown in picture. By use of these slides and the heavy platen shown in center of picture, the screw was kept properly aligned and was forced upward or downward as mules turned the complete press hox around the screw. plete press box around the screw.

in two teams of mules driven in a 24-foot circle. They were hooked up to two 12-foot tongues which were attached to the base of a 122-inch horizontal drive pulley, sometimes called a bull wheel (See accompanying photograph). This pulley operated on a horizontal plane 56 inches off the ground. Transfer of power to an vertical pulley, along with increased pulley speed, was obtained by use of a cog track around the circumference of a cog track around the circumference of the horizontal pulley driving a 13-inch beveled gear located on the same shaft with the 89-inch vertical pulley. Since the vertical pulley extended into the second story of the gin house, power to the 8-inch diameter pulley on the gin saw shaft was easily transferred by means of a leather belt.

The gin stand bears no mark of identi-

The gin stand bears no mark of identification. It has 48 10-inch saws and a 15-inch diameter brush. It is of simplest design with ginning ribs only. The breast dimensions are 38 ½ inches inside and 41 inches outside. By means of de-tailed information not necessary to this article, it is hoped that identification of the manufacturer may be established.

The press itself is unique even among wood screw presses common to that time. wood screw presses common to that time. Most screw presses operated by means of two mules attached to levers which turned the wooden (and later steel) screw. However, the press on the Goodman Gin was operated by two mules turning the entire press box around the wooden screw, forcing it up or down. This was accomplished by a cross member attached to the top of the screw itself. This cross member worked up and down in two vertical guides to keep the down in two vertical guides to keep the screw properly aligned as the two mules screw properly aligned as the two mules turned the entire press assembly around the screw. Since it was a down-packing press, the bale was tied and removed on the ground floor. All this pressing equipment was located in the gin building itself and today is in excellent condition. The press box and probably the screw itself, appear to have been handmade of rough, sturdy materials. In contrast, the gin stand and the system of pulleys and gears were shop-manufactured and and gears were shop-manufactured and nicely finished.

We realize that this little gin is not

the oldest to be found in the Cotton Belt today. No claim is made concerning its date of manufacture. In fact, we have seen much older gin stands from the ante-bellum cotton era of the Old South. We do believe it is unusual, however, because it is almost intact, including the original building—and because it was located in the relatively "new" cotton country of the Southwest. It is also unique in that its present owner knows its history almost since the date have its history almost since the date her father had it built.

To Mrs. Callaway the gin built by her father is not only of interest as a museum piece. It also represents a happy childhood and bountiful way of life in the 19th century. Through it passed the 19th century. Through it passed the cotton that meant good homes, good fare and the best of education for a large family. Even the "worthless" cottonseed, since they were used for fertilizer, brought rich crops and gardens to provide vegetables, cereals, pork and beef—not only for the owners but for the freed Negro slaves.

So to Mrs. Sallie Goodman Callaway the cotton industry may well extend a vote of gratitude for preserving this bit of cotton's past. In the light of today's mechanized production and scientific processing, it furnishes an interesting study of cotton's contribution in a quieter era.

eter era.

Many people feel that the Goodman Gin should be restored and preserved for future generations, and the authors hope that this description may help to make this idea a reality.

Texas Cotton Association Elects George Gibbons

George E. Gibbons, Corpus Christi, was elected president and Harris L. Kempner vice-president of the Texas Cotton Association March 13 at the annual convention in Dallas. L. T. Murray was re-elected executive vice-president and Roy Barzak was re-elected secretary; both are from Waco.

The Association endorsed flexible price supports and advocated measures to increase foreign trade.

crease foreign trade.

Missouri Producers **Elect Directors**

DIRECTORS of Missouri Cotton Producers' Association were elected during March from Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Stoddard and Scott counties. At the meetings cotton producalso voted on agricultural questions of importance to Southeast Missouri. Directors elected at the meetings were:

Stoddard County—Kenneth Anderson, J. P. Ross, William Oliver, George C. Merett, Reba McColgan, Inez Sapp and W. P. Hunter.

Scott County—J. R. Lee, Jr., Harold Hill, Charles Simpson, Jack Hunter, Robert Matthews, Jake Weaks and Rob-

ert Foster.

Pemiscot County—R. F. Greenwell,
Victor Downing, T. A. Haggard, Beaumont Smith, Crews Reynolds, J. R.
Hutchinson and Emerson Smith.
Dunklin County—Don Thomason, C. R.
Talbert, Elbert Barrett, W. L. Gatz,
Jr., James Crider, R. K. Swindle and
Marion Paspherry.

Marion Raspberry.
Mississippi County—John Clevedence,
H. D. Ficklin, Norbert Rolwing, A. L.
Story, Ralph Patengill, Noah Heath and
Carlton Moreton.

Carlton Moreton.

New Madrid County—David Barton,
Harry Campbell, Morris Frankle, Homer
Greene, Leo E. Killion, Charles Pikey,
Jr., and Roger Rhodes.

Among policies overwhelmingly favored at all of the meetings were production controls, 90 percent of parity
price supports on basic commodities, continuation of REA service, continuation tinuation of REA service, continuation of present soil conservation program

and a workable crop insurance program.

The meetings all opposed legislation prohibiting use of cottonseed and soybean oils in certain food products, 90 percent of parity supports for perishable products, a minimum wage for agriculture and a number of other pro-

Charles G. Trippe, Linter Dealer, Dies in Dallas

Charles G. Trippe, Dallas, dealer in linters and formerly manager of Trinity Cotton Oil Co. in Dallas, died March 13 in a Dallas hospital. Services were held March 15. He was a member of Highland Park Presbyterian Church. Surviving are his wife; a son, Buster Trippe of Selma, Ala.; a daughter, Miss Houston Trippe of Dallas; three brothers, Edward Trippe of Bastrop, La.; Jess Trippe of Linden, Ala., and William Trippe of Livingston, Ala., and a sister, Mrs. Frank Bullock of Livingston, Ala.

Fertilizer Can Help Lower Farm Costs, Club Told

American farmers could have cut \$2 American farmers could nave cut \$\pi_2\$ billion from production costs last year if fertilizer had been used universally in accordance with recommendations of experiment stations, the Memphis Agricultural Club was told March 15 by Russell Coleman, president, National Fertilizer Association.

Coleman brought out the importance

Coleman brought out the importance of using adequate fertilizer and other improved practices in order to feed the growing population of the U.S. Through use of present knowledge developed by research, he added, U.S. farmers could produce enough food to feed one billion recreases.

Announcing CONTINENTAL'S Revolutionary



Automatic GIN Breast Control System

WHAT IT IS:

The Automatic Gin Breast Control System consists of a group of electro-pneumatic elements arranged to provide push button control of the operation of gin stands and automatic stopping of the ginning operation if, for any reason, more than normal lint flue pressures occur.

HOW IT WORKS:

By pressing a button on the top of a switchboard, the ginner can cause any one or all of the gin breasts to move into or out of ginning position. There is an "in" and "out" button for each gin stand, also a pair of control buttons for the entire battery of gins. Air pressure switches in the individual gin flues (if Lint Cleaners are used) activate the control for any individual gin. A similar air pressure switch in the main lint flue trunk will activate the equipment controlling the entire battery of gins and cause all of the gin breasts to move to the non-ginning position if, for any reason, excessive pressure builds up in the lint flue system.

WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU:

The gin operator controls the gin stands from one common point. This saves the time required to walk from gin to gin. Thus the ginner is relieved of some of the duties normally required without this equipment and is in position to observe more efficiently the performance of other machines in the gin plant.

An additional master stop button, which can be operated by other members of the gin crew, is located at any desirable place in the gin. Thus, when any member of the crew observes a slack belt or need for stopping the gin for any reason, he is able to do so. This instant stopping of the ginning process may prevent a serious chokeup, and always saves time.

Users of this equipment tell us that the entire cost can be amortized in a short time by the reduction of down time alone. The appeal of this equipment to both gin stand operators and cotton producers is of definite value to the gin owner.

WRITE OUR NEAREST DISTRICT SALES OFFICE FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Atlanta

Dallas

Memphis



Soybean Group Plans Ohio Conference

THE TRI-STATE Soybean Processors and Agronomists Conference will meet April 7-8 at Columbus, Ohio. R. G. Houghtlin, Chicago, president of the National Soybean Processors' Association, will make the address of welcome at a night meeting April 7. Dr. Mervin G. Smith, Ohio State University, will address the gathering. Dr. G. W. Volk will preside.

The program April 8 includes the following speakers: W. E. Hugh, Central Soya Co.; W. P. Martin, Ohio State University; H. J. Mederski, Ohio Experiment Station; K. E. Beeson, Purdue University; and A. H. Probst, also of Purdue. A panel discussion on soybean diseases also is scheduled for the morning session. Lewis C. Saboe will be chairman of the morning session. of the morning session.

In the afternoon J. W. Calland, National Soybean Crop Improvement Council, Decatur, Ind., will speak. Two panels, Soybean Seed Situation, and Weed Control in Soybeans, are also scheduled. President Houghtlin will preside at the afternoon session.

Texas Cattlemen Ask for Another Purchase Plan

Texas cattlemen have voted to ask the federal government to set up another beef purchase program in event the current drouth gets worse. This action was taken March 24 at the annual business meeting of the Texas and Southwestern

Cattle Raisers' Association in San An-

In other actions, the cattlemen asked that grease containing ingredients poisonous to livestock be labeled accordingly. An ingredient of a lubricant has caused hyperkeratosis (X-disease) in

The Association voted to meet next

Farm Equipment Meeting To Be Held in Dallas

Dallas has been selected as site for the 1956 convention of the National Retail Farm Equipment Association. This will be the first time in the Association's 56year history that a meeting has been held in the Southwest. The 1954 meeting will be held in New York, and Miami Beach is the site of the 1955 conven-

Taste of Butter Forgotten

The U.S. butter industry will have to begin a campaign to teach the consuming public what butter tastes like, according to Henry Adams Morse, publisher of a poultry and dairy trade maga-

Morse spoke to a recent meeting of members of the Pacific Dairy and Poul-try Association in California. He said that the present generation will have to that the present generation will have to be resold on butter. The flavor of but-ter, he said, "was lost during the depres-sion of the 30's and the rationing of World War II."

North Carolina Crushers Present Scholarship

The North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association has awarded a one-year \$150 tuition scholarship to Kenneth L. Howe, Gastonia.

Kenneth is a 17-year-old 4-H Club member. He plans to enter North Caro-lina State College this fall.

Work with dairy animals won this award for Kenneth. In seven years he has netted a little over \$5,500 from projects. The 4-H Club boy plans to make dairying his occupation.

The scholarship is offered annually.

Summer Employment Urged For Science Teachers

Science-related industries would do well to consider the possibilities of employing science teachers during the summer, according to the National Science Teachers Association.

The Association points out that teachers can fit into vacancies created by summer vacations of regular personnel, thus getting a better picture of the problems, needs and accomplishments of in-dustry. It is expected that students would benefit from such a program.

Palm Oil Imports Down

U.S. palm oil imports of 17,846 tons 1953 represented a sharp decline in 1953 represented a sharp decline from the 1952 volume, and amounted to only one-tenth of the average prewar

N WASTES M

PROBLEM:

Bailing wire, nails, pieces of scrap iron are often the cause of expensive fires, machinery damage and opera-tional shut-downs.

SOLUTION:

Powerful Eriez Permanent Magnets do a thorough job of snapping tramp iron out of cotton processing.

RESULTS:

Gin fires stopped! Ginning rate in-creased! Down time reduced! (ERIEZ MAGNETIC SEPARATORS are ap-MAGNETIC SEPARATORS are approved equipment by 22 leading fire prevention and insurance associations)

WHAT IS AN ERIEZ MAGNET?

Eriez Permanent Magnets are made of AL-NICO V castings . . . completely non-electric . . no wiring . . no batteries . . . your first cost is your last cost! Magnetic power cannot fail . . will last indefinitely. Fast, in

TYPICAL APPLICATION

Typical of the tailoring-to-industry energy which Eriez has devoted to cotton processing is the Eriez Tower Drier Transition Magnet, consisting of a 16 gauge housing adaptable

to the discharge end of any tower drier with the powerful ALNICO-casting magnet hinged on the bottom of the housing and with a glass panel on top of the housing directly opposite from the magnet for easy inspection.



JAR LIDS, SPOONS, SPARK PLUGS!

Listen to what a leading Southern ginner writes about his Eriez experience: "Our Eriez magnet in the line following the Tower Drier has caught nails, wire, jar lids, bobbypins, spoons, bottle caps, chain links, knives, tin, razor blades, tobacco cans, tools, nuts, saw blades, spark plugs, a can opener, harness rings, etc. By removing this tramp metal our saws are in at least 50% better shape . . . we ginned 4,000 bales and the saws still do

not need sharpening! Fires have been pre-vented . . . production increased . . . I feel the Eriez Magnet is 95% or more effective and I'm extremely satisfied.

FREE BULLETIN GIVES FULL DETAILS

Eriez makes magnets for every need in the cotton industry. Eriez tower drier magnets, cotton industry. Eriez tower drier magnets, transition magnets, magnetic humps, linter slide magnets, gravity flow installations . . . they are all discussed in the Eriez bulletin prepared especially for the cotton ginning industry. Write for it today.

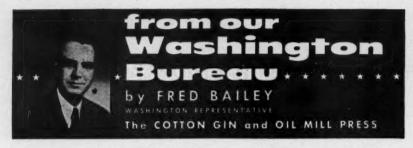
ERIEZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY

78C3 MAGNET DRIVE, ERIE, PA. Places send me your free bulletin on agnets for the cotton ginning industry.

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SALES OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE COTTON BELT
Capstick & Company, St. Louis, Missouri;
C. W. Dean & Associates, Memphis, Tennessee; Hersey-Thomas Company, Greenville,
South Carolina; Glenn W. King Company,
Houston, Texas; Power-Mac, Inc., San
Francisco, California; C. D. Sutton & Associates, Los Angeles, California; VeeEs
Engineering Company, Phoenis, Arizona;
L. P. Zumstein, Port Orange, Florida.



• Emergency Measures Planned—Don't rule out the prospect of government relief measures to move farm surpluses to U.S. consumers. If employment and business activity do not pick up before May, the Eisenhower Administration intends to take "emergency" steps to juice by the economy. up the economy.

These possibilities are already being given consideration by top officials and the White House staff: (1) Several versions of the old food stamp plan, plus other ideas for food "donations" on large scale. (2) Various plans for bolstering farm income, including more beautiful place of government held food bolstering farm income, including more bargain sales of government-held feed grains, higher payments for carrying out soil-saving practices, easier credit, additional aid in drouth areas. (3) Quicker government response to industrial and farm lay-offs. A single monthly report on employment may be issued, combining those now put out separately by the Commerce, Labor, Agriculture Departments.

• Butter Still Mountainous — Government is still far from unloading its mountainous stocks of butter. Here's why the announcement of cut-rate government sales was postponed, and why, when started, they are to be restricted to a few "pilot" markets: (1) Farm leaders are warning Benson that sharp cuts in butter prices now will result in lost markets later when prices return to "normal." (2) Official aides are also reminding the Secretary that dairymen are heading into the flush production season; that little over-all reduction in

government stocks can be expected from bargain sales.

Pilot sales of government butter are to be handled through the trade wher-ever possible, according to Benson. He reports that butter stocks of 300 million pounds are still in good condition, but must be moved "soon."

Trade people, the Secretary says, have agreed to go along on low profit margins to test demand at varying price levels. There was still doubt, at press time, what plan Benson would follow. Two main ones suggested were these:

(1) Government purchase of current supplies from processors for immediate resale to consumers at about 23 cents. resale to consumers at about 23 cents resale to consumers at about 23 cents under current retail prices. (This one is being pushed by the American Butter Institute and National Creameries Association.) (2) Sale to the trade of present government stocks at about 30 cents per pound — for resale to consumers, along with current supplies, at a "blended" price of about 57½ cents.

• Bracero Pact Lifts Tension ington farm hands are breathing easier again about the labor outlook. The new agreement with Mexico ended a period of bickering and confusion that threat-

ened to bring on a shortage of workers.

The agreement between this government and Mexico continues the right of the U.S. Labor Secretary to determine prevailing wages. However, the Secreprevailing wages. However, the tary is now required to report to Mexico each month on going wages in areas where braceros are employed. Mexico has the right of appeal for a joint investigation in case of dissatisfaction with wages.

• No Cut-Rate Prices Abroad—There's nothing to rumors that the government plans to sell cotton abroad at cut-rate prices, according to Secretary Benson. Meantime, however, the National Cotton Council points out, "misinterpretation" of the Secretary's position has caused foreign buyers to "hold up on purchases" and exports have "slowed considerably." At present, the Council adds, "U.S. prices are fully competitive with those for mose foreign growths—in some instances comparable foreign cotton is selling for more than U.S. cotton."

Speaking of exports, USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service has now come up with final figures for calendar 1953 showing a decline in cotton sales of 40 percent.

ing a decline in cotton sales of 40 percent. Cotton remains, however, second only to wheat in value of exports—\$517 million last year, compared with \$862 million the previous year. Other highlights of the official report include these:

(1) Total U.S. exports went up in 1953—despite a 17 percent decline in sales of agricultural commodities. Agriculture's share of the nation's export market dropped to 18 percent of the total—from 23 percent in 1952.

(2) Some individual farm commodities sold better in foreign nations during '53 than during the previous year. These included fresh oranges, tobacco and soybeans, among others.

(3) U.S. imports of farm commodities dipped 7 percent below '52—much less than the 17 percent drop in exports. ing a decline in cotton sales of 40 percent.

ports.

• Wool Bill To Pass—There was little doubt in Washington as this issue went to press that a wool bill—calling for direct 90 percent price-support payments to growers—would be passed. "Riders" tacked to the wool bill—call-

"Riders" tacked to the wool bill—call-ing for higher dairy price supports and continued 90 percent props for "basic" crops—were slowing down the legisla-tion. Whether it would be delayed until Congress passed an over-all farm law nobody could be sure.

nobody could be sure.

There were indications this could happen. Influential Cliff Hope, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, indicated that his committee would consider wool legislation as part of the whole farm program. Chances were, in this case, that a new wool program would be held up until late spring or summer. summer.

Farmers Declare War On Rabbit Pests

Farmers around Buttonwillow, Calif., in Kern County have been staging Sunday rabbit drives to rid the area of jackrabbits which last year did about \$650,000 worth of damage to barley, cotton and other crops.

Participants form a line about half a mile long and then move across the area to be cleared. As the line moves, rabbits leave their hiding places and are shot by the hunters.

Forest Fire Plea Made

Delta Council has issued an urgent plea for public cooperation in prevent-ing the outbreak of forest fires. A recent fire in Sharkey and Issaquena Counties in Mississippi, charred some 20,000 acres, and damage from this one fire is estimated at \$200,000.

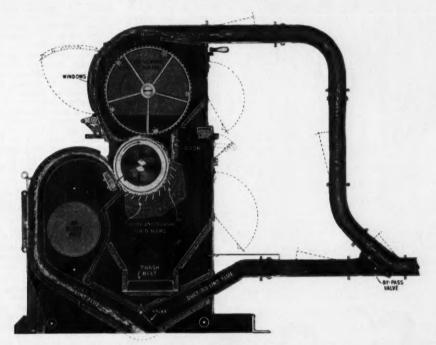


Greetings and Best Wishes

TO THE

TEXAS COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION

Make our location your headquarters and meeting place while at the Convention



Cross Section Saw Type Lint Cleaner

"Profitable to Ginner & Producer"

Write for special bulletin

HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

— MANUFACTURERS— SHERMAN, TEXAS



Midsouth Ginners Meet in Memphis

■ OFFICERS elected by Tennessee and Arkansas-Missouri associations.

The essential part that ginners have in maintaining cotton quality was emphasized by the two principal speakers—Robert C. Jackson of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute and Ed Lipscomb of the National Cotton Council—at the Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit

(Continued on Page 26)

Photoviews of Midsouth Ginners' Convention

- TOP: Shown here at the joint meeting of the Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations are (l. to r.) Gordon McCabe, Jr., J. P. Stevens Co., Greenville, S.C., panel discussion participant; F. L. Gerdes, manager, Bobshaw Seed Co., Indianola, Miss., moderator for March 19 panel; Tom Johnston, Stoneville, Miss., Extension cotton ginning specialist; E. K. Boyd, Bolivar, a past president of the Tennessee group; Robert F. Patterson, Trenton Cotton Oil Co., Trenton, Tenn.; and Dalton Gandy, Ruston, La., NCPA fieldman.

 SECOND FROM TOP: In this
- La., NCPA fieldman.

 SECOND FROM TOP: In this group are (l. to r.) J. E. Teaford, Luxora, Ark., retiring president, Arkansas-Missouri group; George T. Hider, Lake Providence, La., president, National Cotton Ginners' Association; S. N. Reed, O'Brien, president of the Texas ginners; E. F. Davis, Dyersburg, re-elected president of the Tennessee ginners; and J. J. Fletcher, England, Ark., elected president of the Arkansas-Missouri group.
- mMDDLE: Among USDA personnel attending were (top row, l. to r.) Clyde Griffin, physicist; G. N. Franks, agricultural engineer; C. C. Speakes, agricultural engineer; (bottom row, l. to r.) C. M. Merkel, in charge, Stoneville Laboratory; J. C. Oglesbee, Jr., Extension ginning specialist; Chas. A. Bennett, regional engineer; and Vernon P. Moore, cotton technologist. All are at Stoneville except Oglesbee. His headquarters is Atlanta.
- ters is Atlanta.

 SECOND FROM BOTTOM: Looking over the program here are (l. to r.) Fred Carter, Lake City, Ark., a vice-president of the Arkansas-Missouri group; W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., re-elected executive vice-president; W. J. Estes, Haralson, Ga., president, Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association; and R. H. Hughes, Blytheville, re-elected secretary of the Arkansas-Missouri ginners.
- BOTTOM: Speakers for the joint meeting were Ed Lipscomb, left, Memphis, National Cotton Council; and Robert Jackson, Washington, executive vice-president, American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute.

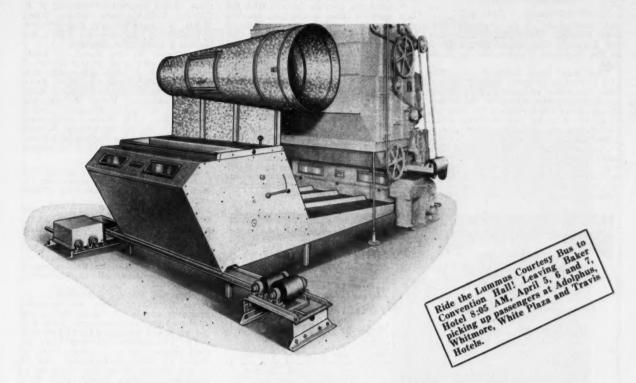












CLEANS COTTON CLEANER WITHOUT FIBER DAMAGE

Ask any cotton buyer what he looks for; lint free from trash—even pepper trash. No ground up nep stock nor immature seeds. He wants cotton that is ready to flow easily through the opening and spinning operations of the textile mills for whom he buys.

Such cotton is worth premium prices.

The Lummus Super-Jet does what the buyer wants.

It has no saws, no beaters, no cylinders. So it does no fibre damage, creates no neps.

It takes out more trash — leaves, sticks, motes, hulls, pepper trash than any other equipment. It does not grind up nep stock nor immature seeds; it throws them out.

Super-Jet works entirely with gentle streams of air — and has no moving parts at all. It gives you a higher spinning quality of cotton. It does so without lint waste. Super-Jet takes out the trash, but it leaves in the spinnable fibre. So it gives you a better turnout.

See it during the Convention, or write at once for illustrated free folder.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

COLUMBUS, GA.

Dallas, Texas

Memphis, Tenn.

Midsouth Ginners

(Continued from Page 24)

and conventions of the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association and Tennessee Ginners' Association, March 18-19 at the Midsouth Fairgrounds in Mem-

at the Midsouth Fairgrounds in Memphis.

"You have made constant, expensive and increasing progress in helping provide American consumers with cotton products they can depend on and believe in—products which retain a full measure of all the amazing good qualities which nature has put into the cotton fiber," Lipscomb commented.

Jackson pointed out that textile mills Jackson pointed out that textile mills have no control over their raw material, cotton fiber, until it reaches the mill door, whereas synthetic fiber people, wood pulp manufacturers and many other industries can supervise much of

their raw material production.

"Unless you provide the mill with the best possible fiber in the best possible condition for spinning, you are limiting the ability of the mill to keep cotton competitive," Jackson said.

Panel Discussions - These addresses and two panel discussions were high-lights of the business program, which was held in connection with the extenwas need in connection with the exem-sive exhibits by firms serving the gin-ning industry. The exhibits reflected the excellent progress that has been made in developing this event in the Midsouth into one of the industry's most significant annual meetings.

J. Ritchie Smith, National Cotton Council, was moderator for the March 18 panel discussion of production and harvesting. Panel members included C. A. Tate, Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co.,

Stoneville, Miss.; John Dameron, Marianna (Ark.) Experiment Station; R. F. Colwick, USDA, State College, Miss.; W. H. Haslauer, ginner, East Prairie, Mo.; and J. C. Oglesbee, Jr., USDA Extension gin specialist, Atlanta.

Moderator for the March 19 panel, which discussed good quality phases of cotton, was F. L. Gerdes, manager, Bobshaw Seed Co., Indianola, Miss. Panel members were Louise Klaer, Goldsmith's, Memphis; Frank McCord, National Cotton Council, Memphis; Gordon McCabe, Jr., J. P. Stevens Co., Greenville, S.C.; C. M. Merkel and Vernon Moore, U.S. Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; and Tom Murchison, ginner, Coy, Ark.

• Officers Elected—At the annual elections held by the groups sponsoring the Midsouth exhibits, the following officers were named:

were named:
Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association—J. J. Fletcher, England, Ark.,
president; W. H. Haslauer, East Prairie,
Mo., vice-president; Fred Carter, Lake
City, Ark., vice-president; R. D. Hughes,
secretary; Nancy Holland, assistant secretary, and W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, all of Blytheville,
Ark

Tennessee Ginners' Association-Ed Davis, Dyersburg, Tenn., was re-elected president and W. T. Pigott, Milan, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. John Wil-

re-elected secretary-treasurer. John Wilder of Mason was named vice-president. The two associations held their annual banquets at the Peabody Hotel on March 18, with entertainment that included singing of popular songs by an ensemble of high school girls from Marked Tree, Ark.

· Leaders Honored-Plaques for distin-• Leaders Honored—Plaques for distinguished service were presented by the Arkansas-Missouri group at the banquet to the following past presidents of the organization: J. E. Teaford, 1953-54; L. G. Black, Sr., 1941-43; C. E. Larrison, 1932-33; Joe F. Kohn, 1940-41; R. F. Greenwell, 1944-45; and Sidney Mack, 1949-51.

A tribute also was paid to S. J. Smith

Mack, 1949-51.

A tribute also was paid to S. J. Smith, Luxora, Ark., for his long service as a member, director and former president of the Association. He has been seriously ill in the hospital for many months. Resolutions calling for increased efforts to resist the threat of the pink bollworm to the Midsouth area, where the pest already has appeared in Arkansas, also were adopted.

Entertainment Features-Many enter-• Entertainment Features—Many entertainment features were arranged for the ginners, their families and other visitors to the Midsouth exhibit. In addition to the annual banquets and social hours on March 18, entertainment included a luncheon and fashion show for all visiting ladies at the Peabody on March 18. The ladies were guests of the Memphis Cotton Exchange and saw a fashion show arranged by Gerber's.

Final entertainment was the extensive variety show that night at Ellis Auditorium which was attended by many ginners and their families.

Feed Trading Stamps

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, has announced plans for attaching trading stamps to the firm's sacks of mixed feeds and concentrates. Coupons are worth up to 30 stamps each, depending on the weight and price of the feed, and the use of the stamps is restricted to the firm's feeds.



FROM THE HOME OF "THE OLD RELIABLE" STONEVILLE 2-B

MONEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

PEDIGREED

After Operating Two Moss Lint Cleaners a Full Season, This Well-Known Ginner Gives Us This Fine Report:

"SUPERIOR GRADES"

"UNLIMITED CAPACITY"

"CUSTOMER SATISFACTION"

"RECOMMEND IT TO MY FRIENDS"

"During the 1952-53 ginning season I closely observed all types of lint cleaners and was convinced the Moss Lint Cleaner was doing an outstanding class of work.

"Before the 1953-54 season started I purchased two Moss Lint Cleaners for my 4/90 and 5/80 Continental plants. After a full season operation I can say the Moss machine is far superior. I checked my samples against all other lint cleaners and my grades were consistently better.

"My customers are all well satisfied, and especially pleased after they figure their percentage of lint and find 'No Loss'.

"My machines performed exceptionally well during the season, requiring very little attention. The capacity of the Moss Lint Cleaner seems almost unlimited. When ginning at the highest rate possible on either the 4/90 or the



JACK DEMPSEY 3119 32nd Street, Lubbock, Texas

5/80 plant the saws appear to be only partially filled with cotton. We ran the condensers on both plants in the second speed, and never felt that it was necessary or advisable to use the reserve capacity that we could get by belting into the higher third speed.

"It is actually hard to estimate how much these machines have been worth to me this past season, because they truly have taken care of most of my gin troubles.

"To all my GINNER FRIENDS I would say, if you want to please your customers and add to your bank account—install a Moss Lint Cleaner!"



Moss Lint Cleaner

Please write the office nearest you for descriptive literature and a list of the users in your area.

MOSS-GORDIN Lint Cleaner Co.

3116 Main Street Dallas, Texas Third Street & Ave. O Lubbock, Texas Box 2663 (DeSoto Stn.) Memphis, Tennessee

Delta Population Trends Studied

MOBILITY of the farm population in Mississippi and its effects on agricul-ture is the subject of a study made by Harold Pederson, Extension agricultural economist, State College.

He analyzed population trends on a plantation in the Mississippi Delta from 1941 through 1953.

The 1953 population is about 60 per-cent of the 1941 population. The general trend covers a number of fluctuations in the 12-year period studied. For instance, as labor demand over the nation rose during the war years, plantation population declared. But following World War II, when industry was retooling for civilian production, and workers were being released from war work, plantation population showed an

Early in the period studied, plantation population reflected the amount of acreage planted to cotton. But beginning in 1943, the plantation began to mechanize its cotton operations in order to insure enough labor to care for the crop. Twenty tractors were added annually to the inventory starting that year. Mechanical cotton pickers were used first in 1947.

Pederson states that the present population on the plantation "has been seriously eroded by migration. The productive and reproductive potential of

ductive and reproductive potential of the population has been critically im-paired by the departure of both young men and young women.

Consumption of Feeds Is Down in First Quarter

Feed consumption during the first quarter of the 1953-54 feeding season was less than in the same quarter of the past two seasons, USDA reports. Total consumption during the October-December period of 1953 was 4.9 million tons, compared with 5.0 million in the period of 1953 was 4.9 million in the

period of 1952 and 5.2 million in 1951. Consumption of oilseed meals amounted to 2,655,000 tons, 153,600 tons less than in the same period of last season. Cot-tonseed meal and peanut meal consumption was a little above a year ago, but soybean meal dropped 142,700 tons to a total of 1,392,400 tons.

Total oilseed meal supplies for feeding in the 1953-54 season are estimated at 8,500,000 tons by USDA. This compares with 8,915,500 tons last season. Supplies of all commercial feedstuffs are expected to total 17,615,000 tons this season, against 18,023,000 last season.

Tallow and Grease Exports Continue High in 1953

Incdible tallow and grease exports from the U.S. reached a new high in 1953, according to figures released by USDA. Total 1953 volume was 598,722 tons, compared with 374,148 tons in 1952 and about 270,000 tons in 1951.

and about 270,000 tons in 1951.

European countries accounted for 55 percent of the total. Leading importers were the Netherlands, Western Germany, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland.

Japan was the largest single foreign market, importing a total of 108,806 tons. Canada was the only country which imported less tallow and grease than previously. than previously.

U.S. Soybean Exports Reach All-Time Peak in 1953

U.S. exports of soybeans during 1953 reached an all-time high of 41.6 million bushels, USDA reports. At the same time soybean oil exports were the smallest since 1945. The total 1953 oil export amounted to only 24,851 tons.

At the same time USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service estimates that world soybean production in 1953 was

Agricultural Service estimates that world soybean production in 1953 was 664 million bushels, slightly over the preliminary estimate and slightly smaller than the 1952 harvest.

er than the 1952 harvest.

Japan continued to be the major market for U.S. soybeans. She imported over 40 percent of the total. Shipments to Europe, about 35 percent of the total, were more than double those in 1952. Sharp increases in tonnage were sent to the Netherlands, Western Germany, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Belgium and France. Canada took a substantial quantity of soybeans, though her total was less than for the two previous years.

Export of oil was only 10 percent of the record volume shipped in 1951. It

Export of oil was only 10 percent of the record volume shipped in 1951. It was roughly one-fifth of the 1952 ton-nage, Canada was the largest buyer of oil in 1953. She imported 9,093 tons. Exports to European countries dropped sharply—from 88,321 tons in 1952 to only 10,782 tons. The United Kingdom and Belgium were not in the market for

and Beigium were not in the market for U.S. oil in 1953, and exports to Western Germany, the Netherlands and Italy declined drastically.

The latest estimate of soybean production places U.S. output in 1953 at 262.3 million bushels, the lowest since 1949, Canada's output set a new record for the teath successive near The test. for the tenth successive year. The total was 4.4 million bushels.

Unofficial estimates of the crop in China proper place the harvest at 220 million bushels or 10 percent above 1952 and six percent above prewar. In Man-churia, the output is estimated at 134 million bushels. Unfavorable weather reduced Japan's soybean production by 20 percent to 15.3 million bushels.

Egypt's Cotton Supply Set At 2.3 Million Bales

Total estimated supply of cotton in Egypt is 2,251,000 bales, according to Campbell, USDA marketing spe-t who has been touring foreign countries for several months.

Of this total, 310,000 bales are expected to be consumed locally and about 1.5 million bales exported.

Campbell reports that there are a number of projects started and under number of projects started and under consideration in Egypt, which are designed to increase cotton production. However, cultivation of food and feed crops will continue to require most of the available acreage, leaving between 1.4 and 1.8 million acres for cotton.

Consumption of cotton textiles is not

Consumption of cotton textiles is not expected to rise significantly any time soon. It is anticipated that annual per capita income will rise a little, and with this rise will come some slight increase in cotton consumption.

The cotton textile industry, Campbell points out, is the largest and most important industry in Egypt today. Expansion is expected, at least until local mills can supply total domestic demand. The textile industry is protected through tariff and subsidies, and it is possible that Egypt will eventually become an exporter of cotton goods.

Presenting -

Irvin Morgan, Jr.

Farmville, N. C.



IRVIN MORGAN, Jr., Farmville, N.C., president of Morgan Oil & Refining Co., is past president of the National Cotton-seed Products Association and the North seed Products Association and the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Associa-tion. He has also served on the NCPA board of directors, as a member of its technical committee, as chairman of its public relations committee, and as a di-rector of the state crushers' group.

Morgan was born in Wilson, N.C., in 1910. His father was then manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. there. In 1911 the family moved to Farmville and Morgan's father organized the present

Morgan attended Farmville schools and in 1931 was graduated from Duke University, Durham, N.C. At Duke he was a member of Delta Tau Delta, Omi-cron Delta Kappa and Red Friars.

After graduation, the crusher returned to Farmville where he became bookkeeper and scale man in the family business. A few years later he was made secretary and in 1945 was named president.

and in 1945 was named president.

Other business affiliations include directorates in the Branch Banking and Trust Co., Wilson, and the Bank of Farmville; presidency of the Farmville Oil and Fertilizer Co.; vice-presidency and general managership of Contentnea Guano Co., Wilson; vice-presidency of the Turnage Co., Farmville; vice-presidency of the Greenville Fertilizer Co., Greenville, as well as offices in several other cornorations. other corporations.

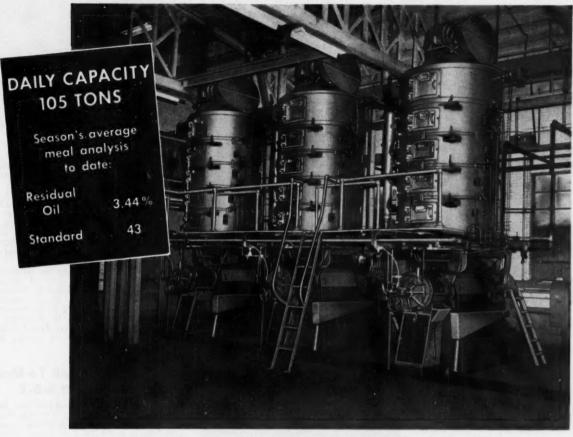
In 1936 Morgan was married to Margaret Hadley of Wilson. The Morgans have three children, Anne Whittelsey, Margaret Hadley and J. I., III.

Morgan is a Rotarian and a past district governor of Rotary International, a member of the Farmville Methodist Church for 20 years, a teacher of the men's Bible class and member of the board of stewards.

Calves fed only enough ra tions to maintain their weight with neither gain nor loss can remain healthy for as long as six months and make economical gains later when they receive ample feed, USDA tests show.

Another FRENCH success story

We point with pride to the KENNETT OIL MILL, Kennett, Mo., which has recently joined the world-wide family of French customers, who are leading the industry in efficient vegetable oil extraction.



View of the Kennett Oil Mill press room showing the simplicity achieved with French Screw Presses having self-contained, superimposed cookers.

THE FACTS TELL THE STORY

- 1. From the very first day of operation, Kennett's oil yield per ton of cottonseed processed, has been about 15 pounds greater than by previous hydraulic press extraction methods while producing highest quality oil and meal.
- 2. As a direct result of the installation of FRENCH screw presses, the press room force has been reduced by 5 men.
- 3. The photograph testifies to the ease of operation and the cleanliness which is easily maintained with a French installation. These are important factors in an overall mill efficiency.

All of these facts can add up to INCREASED PROFITS for you. Contact one of our representatives for facts which will earn higher profits for you.

REPRESENTATIVES

East of Mississippi Arkansas and Louisiana

Mr. TOM R. BROOKE 146 E. 17th Street N. E. Atlanta, Georgia Texas, Oklahomand New Mexico

Mr. H. P. KEAHEY 427 West Colorado Street Dallas, Texas

Export

M. NEUMUNZ & SON, Inc.
90 West Street
New York, New York



George A. Simmons Dies in Lubbock

■ PROMINENT oil mill manager was past president of Texas crushers and a director of National Cotton Council.

Many friends were saddened on March 23 by the passing of George A. Simmons of Lubbock, manager of the Lubbock Cotton Oil Co. A tireless worker in behalf of cotton, he was a director of the National Cotton Council and secretary of the Council's Texas unit; a director and former president of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association; and had served in many capacities in civic and industry programs.

and industry programs.

George Simmons was born on Jan. 9, 1892, at Decatur, Texas. His first job was as an oiler at the Hobart Cotton Oil Mill, Hobart, Okla., in 1910. The following year he went to Hollis, Okla., where he worked on a construction gang, building an oil mill, ice and electric power plant. When the plant was completed, he remained there as engineer.

In 1912, he went to Snyder Okla

In 1912 he went to Snyder, Okla., managing the mill there for four years. He became associated with his brother, J. W. Simmons, at Quanah, Texas, in 1916 and managed the mill there until 1930, when he moved to Lubbock as vice-president and manager of the Lub-



GEORGE A. SIMMONS

bock Cotton Oil Co. He had previously spent eight months in Lubbock during

1923 building the mill there.
Funeral services were held March 24
at St. Elizabeth Catholic Church in Lubbock. Simmons was an active worker in
the church, a member of the Knights of
Columbus and had worked closely with
the Sisters of St. Joseph in establishing
St. Mary's of the Plains Hospital in
Lubbock.

Surviving Simmons are his wife; two sons, G. A. Simmons, Jr., of Wilcox, Ariz., and the Rev. William B. Simmons of South Bend, Ind; three brothers, J. W. Simmons of Dallas, R. M. Simmons of Sweetwater and T. B. Simmons of Quanah; two sisters, Mrs. Rita Lovelace and Mrs. Peter Evans of Dallas, and four grandchildren.

Chemurgic Council To Meet In Memphis April 5-6-7

The Challenge of Surpluses has been designated theme of the National Farm Chemurgic Council's nineteenth annual conference April 5-6-7 at Hotel Peabody in Memphis

conference April 5-6-7 at Hotel Peabody in Memphis.

Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, will preside at the opening session April 5. Speakers include Roy Battles, National Grange assistant master; Gerald Dearing, Memphis Commercial Appeal markets editor; W. B. Camp, W. B. Camp & Sons, Bakersfield, Calif.; John H. Davis, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Hassil E. Schenck, Indiana Farm Bureau president; Thomas L. Daniels, Archer - Daniels - Midland Co., Minneapolis; and Wheeler McMillen, Farm Journal editor.

Peanut Oil Exports Drop

Total exports of peanuts from the U.S. in 1953 was about one-third of the 1952 figure, according to figures released by USDA. The decrease came mostly in exports of peanut oil. Only 293 tons were shipped in 1953 as compared with 7,575 tons in 1952 and 31,969 tons in 1951.

Increases were recorded in exports of shelled nuts. In 1953, 11,511 short tons were exported as compared with 562 tons in 1952.



OUR ENGINEERS WILL SOLVE YOUR INSTALLATION PROBLEMS



How To Go To Seed ...

Here's "Old Joe," lettin' the world go by. He never reads the ads or keeps up with progress. He can't afford a new tractor, hill-drop planter, television set, refrigerator or any of the other wonderful products that make life pleasant.

Joe doesn't believe in delinted cottonseed, hybrid corn, seed treating, chemical weed control or the use of good fertilizer. He won't even do anything about his cut in acreage! So, his ginner is going to be hurt, too . . . unless he shows Joe how to make more cotton.

If Joe's ginner is like a lot of others in the cottonbelt, he'll get Joe to trade his seed for

Sinkers Perfect Cottonseed in his favorite variety. This means Joe will make about 30% more cotton which should offset his cut in acreage. At the same time, the ginner will make a profit on Joe's seed that goes to the oil mill, on the extra cotton he gins for Joe, plus a very good profit from selling more Sinkers cottonseed.

It makes sense to make more money, Mr. Ginner. Convert the "Joes" in your area and make more profit . . . increase your income with Sinkers completely delinted cottonseed, processed only from seed grown for certification in all registered varieties.

THE SINKERS CORPORATION

KENNETT, MISSOURI

Reprints of This Advertisement Are Available Upon Request.

Production Methods Stressed at Meets

■ TEACHERS of vocational agriculture obtaining up-to-date information on cotton production at meetings being held at Commerce, Texas.

Three meetings stressing approved cotton production practices are being held at East Texas State Teachers College at Commerce, under the leadership of

Webb Jones, head of the Department of Agricultural Education at the College. The first two meetings were held March 13 and March 20. The third will be held May 8.

Assisting in the meetings are C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas; and L. I. Samuel and Ira Black, area supervisors of vocational agriculture.

supervisors of vocational agriculture.
Purpose of the meetings is to provide
North and East Texas teachers of vocational agriculture with the latest information on cotton production and to
prepare them for community leadership.
"Our interest in these meetings," Jones
says, "is based on the assumption that

"Our interest in these meetings," Jones says, "is based on the assumption that cotton continues to occupy an important place in the economy of many of the communities in North and East Texas. We believe that a teacher of vocational

agriculture needs up-to-date information on cotton, as on other enterprises, if he is to function as a community leader and an effective faculty member."

Jones, Spencer and Black were on the program of the initial meeting. Others who took part were Paul Mathews, a Greenville banker; and Dow Porter, superintendent of the USDA cotton field station at Greenville.

Speakers at the March 20 meeting included Dr. V. A. Little, head of the department of entomology at Texas A. & M. College; M. S. Rogers, associate professor of agricultural education at East Texas State Teachers College; Neal Randolph, entomologist of the Texas Extension Service, College Station; and Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture Samuel.

Among the subjects discussed at the first two meetings were: The Place of Cotton in the Farming Program in North and East Texas; Care and Management of the Soil in Connection With Cotton Production; How a Banker Looks at Cotton in the Farming Program; Picker and Stripper Varieties Recommended for North and East Texas; Identification and Control of Cotton Diseases; Identification of Cotton Diseases and Their Damage; Profitable Control of Cotton Insects in North and East Texas.

F. N. Foxhall, Former Head Of Texas Crushers, Dies

F. N. Foxhall, Memphis, Texas, who was active for many years in the cotton-seed crushing industry, died March 18 at his home in Memphis. He was a former president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and former mayor of Memphis. At the time of his death, he was acting chairman of the board and a director of the First National Bank of Memphis. He was active in the Methodist Church, where funeral services were conducted March 21; and was a Mason and Shriner.

a Mason and Shriner.

Foxhall's wife died in 1941. Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. John M. Deaver of Memphis; five sons, Frank W. Foxhall, James Lesley Foxhall, Edward N. Foxhall and Lewis Lyles Foxhall, all of Memphis, and Harold Bell Foxhall of Houston; two brothers, Sam B. Foxhall and G. J. Foxhall of Memphis; a sister, Mrs. William Helm of Brashear, and ten grandchildren.

Roots-Connersville Blower Passes First 100 Years

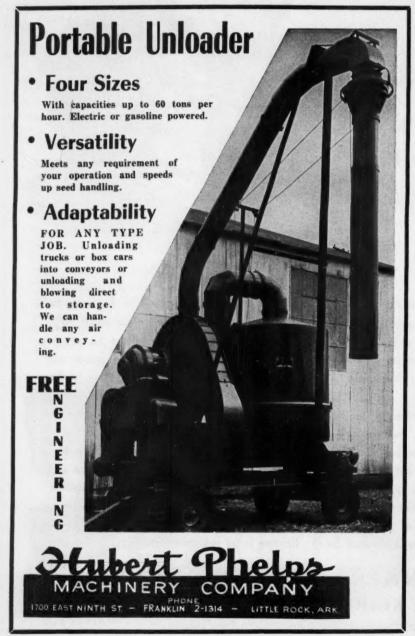
Roots-Connersville Blower of Connersville, Ind., is celebrating its hundreth birthday this year. "After 100 years," the veteran concern says, "moving gas and air is still our only business."

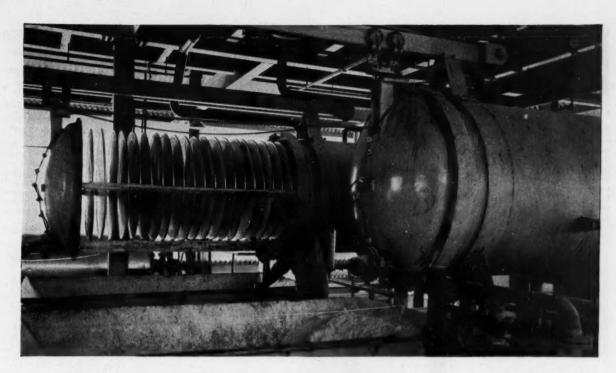
From the simple Rotary Positive Blower Roots-Connersville developed and

From the simple Rotary Positive Blower Roots-Connersville developed and started building 100 years ago, equipment made by the company now includes both Rotary Positive and Centrifugal units, gas pumps, meters, vacuum pumps and inert gas generators. Latest Roots-Connersville development is the Spiravial Compressor

axial Compressor.

"In this century of rapid changes," the company says, "with industries shifting from one product to another, Roots-Connersville has consistently adhered to one line of thought and action—the production of the most economical and reliable equipment to handle gas and air."





How to cut your oil losses 20% to 50%

Every time you dispose of a filter cake you throw away valuable oil . . . lots of it.

Yet you can easily recover from 20% to 50% of this wasted oil.

That's not mere theory . . . it's fact. Savings like these are common in dozens of plants where Niagara Style "H" Horizontal Pressure Leaf Filters are on the job.

For example . . . in one typical oil processing plant, Niagara Filters are recovering 15,000 lbs. of oil per month . . . oil that was formerly lost in bleaching. Savings like this will pay for your Niagaras in an amazingly short time.

But that's not all. Your Niagaras will give you this ex-

ceptionally high recovery in as little as one-half the time usually allowed for air blowing and steaming. They'll operate at two to five times the rate of old style plate and frame filters. A single unit will provide filtration capacities as high as 200,000 lbs. of oil per hour. And . . . a Niagara Style "H" Horizontal Filter can be taken off stream, drained, opened, cleaned, closed, filled and precoated . . . by one man . . . in a matter of minutes, not hours.

Here's oil filtration at its best . . . maximum recovery . . . greatly reduced operating time . . . minimum operating cost. Want details? Just clip and mail the coupon. There's no obligation.

NIAGARA ENGINEERS ARE AT YOUR SERVICE

Niagara engineers are practical filtration specialists. They'll study and analyze your filtration problems . . test your samples . . pilot the filtration. Then they're ready to build a Niagara unit that will meet your most exacting requirements.

Niagara Filters

AMERICAN MACHINE AND METALS, INC.
EAST MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Niagara Filters Europe, Post Box 1109, Amsterdam-C, Holland

Cotton Allotments

HOW ginners and crushers can work effectively to assure the release of cot-ton allotments that some farmers do not want to plant—so that others may plant this acreage—is discussed in Bulletin 496 of Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association. (The importance of working to get this acreage planted was the sub-ject of an editorial in the March 13 issue of The Press.) Here are some suggestions

made by Oklahoma Secretary J. D. Fleming:

Work closely with the ASC offices 1. in your area to see how you can best fit into their plans.

2. Check with county committees on the best way to send out information and forms for releasing cotton acreage. 3. Work with county agents and ASC offices to obtain the maximum radio and newspaper publicity. 4. Ask vocational agriculture teach-

ers to explain the matter to their class-

5. Secure the assistance of Farmers Home Administration supervisors.
6. Be sure that local newspaper editors understand the importance of having the full state and county allotments planted. 7. Work

7. Work closely with individual farmers so that they will be certain to release any unplanted acres for other farmers to plant.

Things Ginner Can Do

FRED P. JOHNSON, Raleigh, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, says that there are six things a ginner can do to help preserve cotton quality, regardless of the condition of seed cotton. He lists these as:

1. Avoid excessively high temperatures industries.

tures in drying.

2. Use the minimum of cleaning action consistent with preservation of grade

values.

values.
3. Check on the operation of each element in his outfit, including the condenser and packaging apparatus.
4. See that each element is in good repair prior to the ginning season.
5. Give his employees an opportunity to meet with others in gin operators' schools; or explain to employees their specific responsibilities and how to handle their jobs, thus enlisting their code dle their jobs, thus enlisting their co-operation and interest.

6. Explain to his customers the importance of proper harvesting and ginning practices in preserving qualities of cotton.

Change in Gin Reports

GINNING REPORTS will be changed in the future if Congress grants a request made by the Department of Commerce. Proposals include eliminating the present mid-month report, but continuing the report on the first of the month; and changing the dates of the Dec. 13 report to Jan. 1 and the Jan. 13 report to Feb. 1.

N.Y. Cotton Week

NEW YORK, the nation's leading city in distribution of cotton textiles, ex-ports of cotton goods and manufacture of cotton garments, will have a special observance of National Cotton Week, May 10-15. Mayor Robert F. Wagner, in May 10-15. Mayor Robert F. Wagner, in his proclamation of the special week, called attention to the importance of cotton to the city. The proclamation was presented to a delegation including W. Ray Bell, president, Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York; Matthew J. Cuffe, president, Textile Export Association; John W. Murray, American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute; John J. Scanlan, assistant to the president, New York Cotton Exchange; and Ernest Stewart, National Cotton Council. Council.

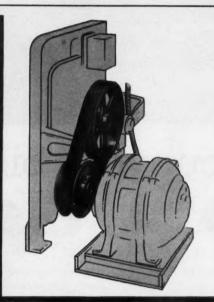
Eating Up Surplus

MAKING it fashionable to be fat is the only way to get Americans to eat up current farm surpluses, says Represent-ative Karl King of Pennsylvania. Fear-ing the anger of the feminine population, the quickly added that he wasn't serious; although he said that this was not any sillier than some of the other proposals for getting rid of surpluses.

Citing the drive to get Americans to eat more butter, the Congressman com-mented, "If consumers eat more butter,

it's new it's exclusive

it's different



Wood's variable speed drive

Yes, here's a variable speed drive that will give years of trouble-free operation. Just look at these exclusive features:

WIDE SPEED RANGE - Up to 3 to 1 speed range ratio.

HORSEPOWER RANGE - Radically new notched belt construction gives higher horsepower capacity for single belt drive - 5 to 20 horsepower motors.

NEW CONSTRUCTION - The first wide range single groove stationary control variable pitch sheave with both flanges moving simultaneously.

POSITIVE LOCKING — Simplified design provides positive clamping of the two adjustable flanges eliminating fretting corrosion. Flanges are quickly and easily released for making speed changes.

HIGHER EFFICIENCY — Single wide belt gives maximum HP efficiency. Eliminates problem of maintaining matched belts and matched grooves for equal power distribution.

LESS SHAFT OVERHANG

ADJUSTABLE AT EITHER END — Single adjusting screw easily accessible at either end of the sheave.

NO LUBRICATION - No grease fittings or oil cups, therefore, no preventive main-

MORE ECONOMICAL — This unit will give a variety of speed changes best suited for your product or operation . . . sensibly priced too.

For more detailed information call or write T. B. Wood's Sons Company . . . and ask for Bulletin #796.

T. B. Wood Sons Co. Chambersburg, Pa.

1117 W. Commerce St., Dallas, Texas

they'll eat more bread. That means they'll eat less margarine and potatoes"—at a time when producers of these products are seeking to increase consumption.

• Treat That Seed!

A FINAL REMINDER as to the importance of treating seed used in planting the 1954 cotton crop has been issued by the National Cotton Council. The cost is only a few cents per acre, the Council emphasizes, and this investment can mean the difference between a good and bad stand of cotton. However, poor treatment is little better than no treatment at all; and growers should be careful to follow the latest recommendations and use recommended materials.

• Feeding Cattle Pays

CRUSHERS will do well to call to the attention of their customers who raise beef cattle that it may be costly to reduce supplemental feeding too early this spring. New Mexico A. & M. College research, cited by the NCPA Educational Service, showed in an eight-year test that beef cows continued on supplemental feed from February to May averaged a net of \$8 per head more. Cows fed cottonseed meal pellets and alfalfa meal weaned an average of 348 pounds of calf per cow. Cows not receiving the supplement weaned an average of only 307 pounds of calf.

R. L. FARRINGTON, formerly director of USDA's Agricultural Credit Services, has been named solicitor to succeed KARL D. LOOS. KENNETH L. SCOTT will succeed Farrington.

New Yield Contest Rules Outlined

ANY FARMER who produces as much as 966 pounds net lint cotton per acre or 1,000 pounds gross gin weight per acre, on the basis of cotton acreage allotment and gin receipts, will be designated as Master Cotton Producer for North Carolina.

This is a feature of the Every Farmer Participation Cotton Contest to be held in the state in place of the Five-Acre Cotton Contest. Basic change is that a farmer's entire yield, rather than that from five selected acres, must be considered. Announcement of this modification appeared in the March 13 issue of The Press.

Sponsor is the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Extension Service will conduct the contest. Members of the State Cotton Working Committee have been asked to serve as judges.

To enter, a farmer needs only to fill out and return a form which will be mailed to him by his county agent. Information regarding production practices and yield data go on this form. Farmers must also comply with requirements of the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Department of USDA regarding allotments.

State award for highest production will be \$500. In addition, there will be east and west district awards: \$300 for first place and \$200 for second place.

Further information may be obtained from J. A. Shanklin, Extension cotton specialist, Raleigh, N.C.

New Markets for Cotton Opened by Chemistry

Economical chemical modification of cotton, to give it added resistance to wrinkling and creasing, more resiliency and greater heat-, mildew- and abrasion-resistance will open potential new markets for more than one billion yards of cotton fabrics, Dr. Leonard Smith, director of utilization research for the National Cotton Council said in Washington recently.

ington recently.

Speaking before a luncheon meeting of the textile section of the New York Board of Trade, Doctor Smith listed modifications, either in commercial use or under intensive laboratory study, which promise, with further refinements, to make cotton "progressively more versatile through induced specialization."

The modifications are: treatments for crease resistance, partial scettletion.

The modifications are: treatments for crease resistance, partial acetylation, a new method of flameproofing and a new treatment to improve abrasion resistance, particularly of denims.

President Signs Bill On Mexican Labor

President Eisenhower has signed the Mexican Labor Bill which authorizes the Secretary of Labor to set regulations covering the entry and placement of workers regardless of whether an agreement is in effect between the U.S. and Mexico.

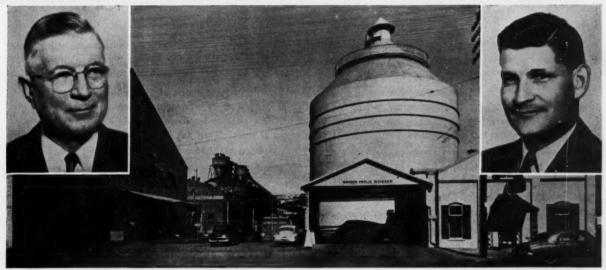
The two governments recently concluded a new migrant labor agreement, but there has been confusion in the past during periods when no such agreement was in effect.

Ginners!

You'll always find a cordial welcome, either at our booth at the Ginners' Convention . . . or at our Waco Mill. This is your invitation to visit us.

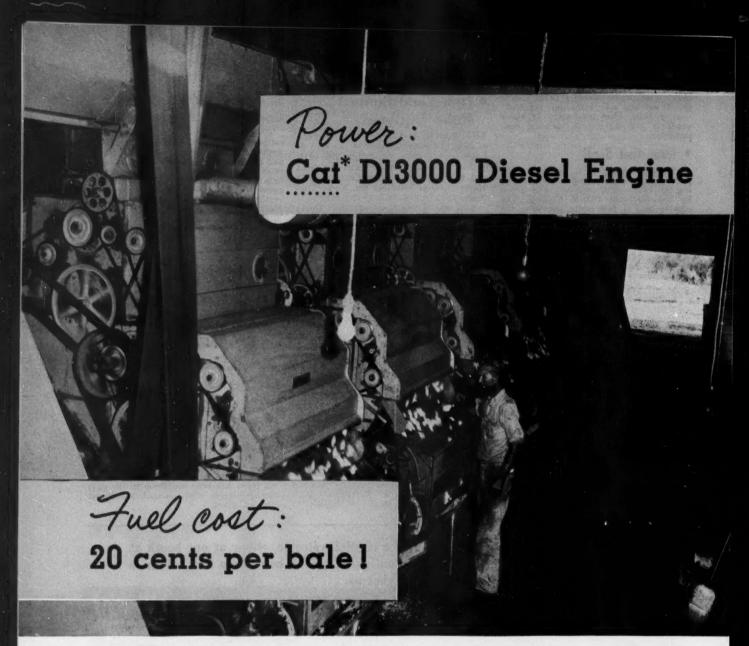
W. L. GOBLE Pres. and Gen. Mgr. This year we will again welcome our friends at our exhibit. As last year, we will feature Elwood, our organist, and other added attractions to entertain you at our booth.

W. L. GOBLE, Jr. Vice Pres, and Mgr.



BRAZOS VALLEY COTTON OIL CO.

Waco, Texas





W. N. Nichols, after looking at the fuel costs of his operation, declared, "I think we have the cheapest power there is."

A statement like that can start a quick controversy among cotton gin men, but Mr. Nichols has marshalled

some impressive figures to back his claim.

A power-packed Caterpillar D13000 Cotton Gin Engine drives his four-stand Murray Gin 15 hours a day during ginning season. Mr. Nichols is co-owner and manager of Fountain Hill Gin Co., Fountain Hill, Ark.

"We have all the power we need," reports Mr. Nichols.

"And so far the fuel cost per bale has been 20 cents!

That's why I think we have the cheapest power there is."

But fuel costs are only one way in which Caterpillar Cotton Gin Engines keep profits rising. For instance, you get high-grade samples with these Cat Diesels because their steady power gives you steady saw speeds.

You cut costs and you cut grief with these yellow engines because they'll work 24 hours a day during ginning season—and they'll do it day after day without fail.

These dependable diesels are available in 12 sizes up to 500 HP. There is one or more to fit your own ginning needs. Ask your Caterpillar Dealer to show you these engines at work. Then ask him for advice on powering your gin.

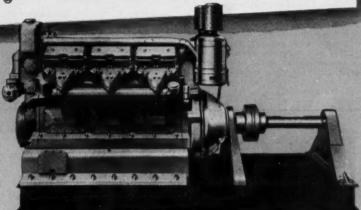
Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois, U. S. A.

CATERPILLAR'

CUT COSTS WITH CAT POWER

Caterpillar Cotton Gin Power

Experienced engine men, who are trained in analyzing the power needs of cotton gins, are at your service at your Caterpillar Dealer. We can quickly and accurately determine your requirements and give you an estimate on repowering with sure-starting, sure-running Cat Cotton Gin Engines. This service is without cost, so call us, todayl





MONEY-SAVING SERVICE ...

Skilled mechanics are ready to answer your call for service, day or night . . . specialized tools and know-how insure a minimum of downtime!



PARTS - IN STOCK ...

No waiting for replacement parts we have complete parts stocks for all models of Cat Gin Engines. They're the same precision quality as the ones they replace!



COMPLETE LINE OF GIN

Cat Gin Engines are available in 9 sizes up to 400 HP for continuous duty. A wide selection of mountings, clutches, cooling systems, starting systems and other attachments enable you to customtailor power to your preference!

ARKANSAS

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Little Rock — Fort Smith — McGhee — West Memphis — Camden — Jonesboro

ILLINOIS

John Fabick Tractor Co.

Salem - Marion

MISSISSIPPI

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Jackson - Greenwood - Gulfport

MISSOURI

John Fabick Tractor Co.

St. Louis - Sikeston - Jefferson City

TEXAS

Central Texas Machinery Co.

Abilene - San Angelo

Darr Equipment Co.

Dallas - Gladewater - Wichita Falls

Wm. K. Holt Machinery Co.

San Antonio - Corpus Christi - Austin

West Texas Equipment Co.

Amarillo - Lubbock

Cotton Yield Has Almost Doubled

NINETY percent of Arkansas' cotton crop now is produced in the eastern delta area, and the state average yield per acre is almost double that of 25 years ago, it is pointed out in a new publication from the University of Arkansas entitled What's Ahead for Arkansas Agriculture. The publication cites examples of research and extension activities that contributed to the state's agricultural progress. agricultural progress.

Better control of insects, the fight on

cotton diseases and greater fertilizer use are listed as among the factors con-tributing to the higher yields of cotton. Opportunities for further improvement through wider application of available knowledge are stressed.

Soybeans, a crop of minor importance

West Commission Co. Offices Are Moved

Charles D. West of West Commission Co. has announced a change of address for the firm's offices. Formerly located 4181/2 St. Paul Street in Dallas, the company now has sample and display rooms at 1508 Cotton Exchange Build-ing, Dallas. Telephone numbers are PRospect 1629 (person to person) and PRospect 1620 (station to station).

Soybeans, a crop of minor importance 20 years ago, ranked third in value among Arkansas crops in 1952, the bulletin states. Acreage in soybeans did not reach 100,000 acres until 1941, but climbed to a high of 866,000 in 1952, when the crop was valued at \$35 million.

California Leads in Cash Farm Income for 1953

California led all other states in 1953 cash receipts from farm marketings with a total of \$2,575,480,000, USDA estimates. Iowa, with \$2,253,190,000, was second; Texas, \$1,959,072,000, was third; and Illinois was fourth with a total of \$1,902,366,000. The ranking of these states in income has been the same since 1949.

Total cash receipts in 1953 were lower.

Total cash receipts in 1953 were lower

Total cash receipts in 1953 were lower than in 1952 in 37 states. U.S. total cash farm income was \$30,975,000,000 compared with \$32,373,000,000 in 1952. Mississippi and Florida were among the 11 states in which 1953 income was larger than in the previous year. With a farm revenue rise of 19.5 percent to \$656,982,000, Mississippi showed the largest 1953 gain for any state. USDA estimates net realized income

largest 1953 gain for any state.
USDA estimates net realized income of farm operators (total revenue less expenses) at \$12.8 billion last year. Net income of farmers reached its peak in 1947, when it was \$16.8 billion, dropped steadily to \$12.4 billion in 1950, rose to \$14.6 billion in 1951, then dropped again in 1952, and in 1952. 1952 and in 1953.

Government payments last year to farmers were about \$213 million, compared with \$275 million in 1952.

Production of Mellorine Jumps Ahead in Texas

Mellorine made big production gains in Texas in 1953, according to figures released by the Bureau of Business Re-search, University of Texas. In the first seven months of 1953, mel-

lorine production in Texas totaled 6,602,000 gallons. This compares with the 3,457,000 gallons which were produced during the first seven months

In 1952, about 55 percent of the total output came in the first seven months. If this ratio holds true for 1953, total production for last year amounted to about 12 million gallons.

Tri-States Superintendents To Meet at Greenville

Members of the Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association will meet April 3 at the Hotel Greenville, Green-ville, Miss. M. P. Letchworth, superin-tendent of the Leland Oil Works, Leland, Miss., will be meeting chairman.

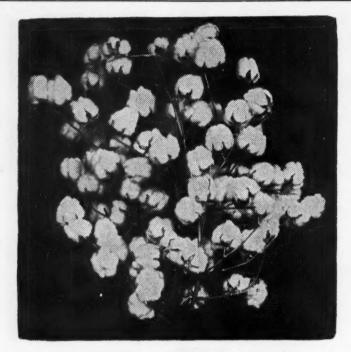
B. C. Lundy, Greenville Oil Works, Greenville, will discuss plans for the annual convention to be held during June at Biloxi.

A social program has been arranged for ladies who attend the meeting.

Copra Imports Up Slightly

Imports of copra and coconut oil last year were three percent above the pre-ceding year, according to USDA. They totaled 431,740 short tons copra equivalent.

All of the copra and about 90 per-cent of the oil originated in the Philipcent of the oil originated in the Philippines. About 70 percent of the crude oil exported went to other North American countries, chiefly Canada and Cuba. Most of the remaining went to Colombia. Most of the refined oil went to Iceland, Canada, Cuba, Venezuela and Colombia.



NORTHERN STAR COTTON

The variety that makes farmers more money per acre, early maturing, heavy fruiting with a quality staple. Mr. Farmer, if you want to increase your yield and profits grow NORTHERN STAR COTTON.

Fuzzy seed sacked in 3 bushel bags, price \$3.50 per bushel prepaid anywhere in Texas; \$3.75 per bushel on orders for less than 3 sacks. Delinted seed in 50 pound bags 18¢ per pound prepaid in Texas.

\$3.50 per bushel and 18¢ per pound FREIGHT COLLECT TO POINTS OUT OF TEXAS. AGENTS WANTED.

Kindly book Northern Star Seed FREIGHT PAID I	bushels or at \$3.50 per bushel or N TEXAS, FREIGHT	poun 18¢ per pou COLLECT	ds Tex nd on OUT	delin OF	egistered ted seed, TEXAS.
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Northern Star Seed Farms, O'Brien, Texas



They'll eat you out of house and home

The better your cotton, the more these hungry pests enjoy eating the profit out of it. They'll do it too...unless your spray or dust program is adequate to control them.

That's where dieldrin comes in, with unbeatable killing power on the early season thrips, certain cutworms and fleahoppers . . . and the ruinous boll weevil and grass-hopper all season long. Dieldrin is deadly to all of them, and just as important, its lethal action lasts many days, even in hot, dry, windy areas.

Dieldrin is tops for cotton pest control. It is just as good against onion thrips, alfalfa weevil larvae, ants, and a host of other insects on many crops.

Technical dieldrin is supplied by Shell Chemical Corporation, and sold under the brand names of leading insecticide manufacturers. See your insecticide dealer.

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Rhodes and Durand To Be Speakers

■ NEW ORLEANS meeting, April 1-2, of warehouse and compress men will hear addresses by USDA and Council leaders.

F. Marion Rhodes, director, USDA's Cotton Division, Washington, and A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla., president, Na-tional Cotton Council, will be the prin-

cipal speakers at the seventeenth annual

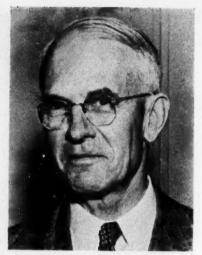
cipal speakers at the seventeenth annual meeting of the National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association April 1-2 at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans.

Thomas N. Durst, Columbia, S.C., is president of the organization; N. C. Blackburn, Memphis, vice - president; Rufus Mock, Greenville, Miss., treasurer; and John H. Todd, Memphis, is executive vice-president. utive vice-president.

Durst will make the president's annual report and Rhodes will speak at a morning meeting, on April 1, which will be open to the public. The afternoon of April 1 and morning of April 2 meetings will be devoted largely to reports of the officers and committees and other in-

ternal business of the organization.

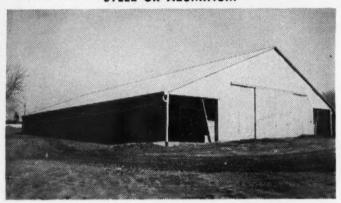
Durand, Council president and head



A. L. DURAND

BRADEN FARM BUILDINGS

STEEL OR ALUMINUM



FEEDING AND LOAFING BARN

We will be happy to assist with your plans for low-cost, windresistant, fire and lightning safe, rodent proof farm buildings.

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	(TYPE OF BUILDING	G YOU ARE INTERESTED IN)
S	TEEL BUILDING	ALUMINUM BUILDING
SIZE IN FEET	WIDE,	LONG,HIGH
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BRADEN STEEL CORPORATION

1007 EAST ADMIRAL TULSA, OKLAHOMA

of Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., will address the membership on the morning of April 2. A meeting of the board of directors that afternoon will conclude the convention.

Entertainment will include a cocktail party and dinner-dance on April 1 a ladies luncheon and tour on April 2.

Program committees of the Associa-tion will meet on March 31, making their annual reports and recommenda-tions that afternoon to the executive

Cotton Maid Starting Tours of Europe

Cotton Maid Beverly Pack is flying to London March 30 for a two-week European tour. She will make appear-ances before textile executives of Eng-land, France and Germany. She will be the first Maid of Cotton to visit Ger-

Miss Pack will take with her a group Miss Pack will take with her a group of clothes designed by 42 outstanding American designers. While in Europe, she will receive additional garments from the Incorporated Society of Lon-don Fashion Designers and from French designers Pierre Balmain, Madeleine de Rauch, Jacques Heim and Patou.

Barter Transactions Are Increasing

About \$34 million worth of farm products from Commodity Credit Corporation have been bartered for materials used in foreign aid programs since July 1, 1953, USDA reports. This figure is three times as much as was bartered during fiscal 1953 (July 1952-June 1953). Since Jan. 28 almost \$11 million worth of agricultural commodities were exchanged, with fertilizer accounting

worth of agricultural commodities were exchanged, with fertilizer accounting for 95 percent of the dollar total. The fertilizer, which will come principally from Japan, and to a lesser extent from Western Europe and the U.S., will be used in meeting civilian needs in Korea. The first transaction involving a processed or semi-processed product was completed recently with the exchange of CCC-owned grain for blankets produced in Italy. These will be used in Formosa.

Formosa.



How'll you have your Cotton?





As a consumer of cotton products, you may buy your cotton at a grocer's, a druggist's, a department store, or a service station.

You can buy it in the form of dresses or dressings, socks or sugar sacks, tires or tablecloths, diapers or draperies, mattresses or margarine, shortening or livestock feed.

An engineer may dictate the specifications for one product, a stylist those of another, a nutritionist those of another. For, almost literally, there is no end to the uses of cotton and cottonseed.

No one knows this better than the retailer who has his finger constantly on the pulse of the public.

Through his sensitive fingertips is transmitted the ebb and flow of consumer demand. His word . . . "Housewives are using more margarine . . . cotton broadloom carpeting is the choice of decorators . . . designers prefer cotton for evening wear . . ." is the signal that starts hundreds of looms and activates a score of crushing mills. And as the industry's "front line" cotton man, his appraisal of world demand helps guide farmers in planting the world's most useful, most versatile crop — cotton.



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Mrs. Tucker's SHORTENING . SALAD OIL . Meadolake MARGARINE . Paymaster FEEDS . COTTON PLANTING SEED . Sunny Southland FEEDS

Export Outlook Is Better. Says Read P. Dunn, Jr.

The outlook for exports of U.S. cotton

The outlook for exports of U.S. cotton in the months immediately ahead is encouraging, Read P. Dunn, Jr., director of foreign trade for the National Cotton Council, declared in Memphis recently. Addressing a meeting of the Arkansas Agricultural Council Dunn said that during the 1954-55 marketing season foreign demand "will be at least 4 million bales and with special programs now under consideration might rise to 4.5 million bales or higher."

He told the Arkansas farm leaders that the marked step-up in U.S. exports resulted from a liquidation of surplus stocks held by foreign producing countries and a corresponding increase in

prices of foreign growths. By the end of this year, stocks in free foreign countries will be down to the lowest level in many years in relation to consumption.

Adding to the outlook for U.S. exports, after two years of declining shipments abroad, is the prospect of foreign production remaining at or near current levels for the next few years and that foreign consumption will remain strong, he declared.

Dunn stressed the need of increasing world consumption as a means of providing a stable market for U.S. cotton. Several long-range programs to achieve this objective are under study. He listed them as the sending of technical missions to major foreign consuming countries "to improve cotton's competitive position and broaden cotton's markets through technology; foreign sales pro-motion programs patterned after suc-cessful sales campaigns conducted in this country; and establishment of gar-ment factories in under-developed areas that can turn out mass-produced, low cost work clothes and house dresses which at present are priced out of the market."

Dunn warned that these long-range programs will not work unless foreign countries and individuals have the purchasing power to buy the cotton they need. For this reason "the cotton industry is exploring every avenue that will lead toward a sound and practical foreign trade policy." lead toward a so foreign trade policy.

"Currency convertibility is a must and should be pushed hard," Dunn declared. "Until convertibility is achieved generally, it may be possible to stimulate exports temporarily by accepting foreign currencies in payment for cotton under a properly safe-guarded system. But this should not be looked upon as a solution to the problem

"Actually, this is a kind of economic aid program. It may move some cotton, but it probably will help other commod-



- Presenting -

W. P. Hayne Alexandria, La. -



W. P. HAYNE, Alexandria, La., manager of the Independent Mill and Gin,

ager of the independent was born July 19, 1926. He attended Tulane University and a M. cotton school. During

He attended Tulane University and a Texas A. & M. cotton school. During summer vacations Hayne worked in various gins and mills owned by members of his family.

His grandfather, Captain W. P. Hayne, owned mills in Campti, Boyce, Mansura and Natchitoches, La., and his father, the late C. L. Hayne, became manager of the Natchitoches plant after Captain Hayne's death in 1938.

In 1940 C. L. Hayne built the Independent Mill and Gin at Alexandria, and the Natchitoches plant was sold in 1945. W. P. Haynes became assistant manager of the business in 1948 and manager in 1949.

His wife is the former Joyce Greene. They have two children, W. P. III and Lindsey Louise.

Regular Corn Shelter

Corn Crusher-Regulator

ADDRESS

problem.

New Mexico Cotton Caravan Finishes Two-Week Tour

Cotton producers, ginners, and buyers turned out by the hundreds to see the 1954 Cotton Caravan, which recently completed a tour of all major producing areas of New Mexico. Marshall O. Thompson, Extension cotton marketing specialist at New Mexico A. & M. was chairman of the caravan.

Feeturing more than 90 feet of ex-

chairman of the caravan.

Featuring more than 90 feet of exhibits on almost every phase of production and marketing, cotton style reviews, and talks by specialists and leading producers, the caravan covered nearly 2,000 miles in the two weeks it was on the road.

More than 3,000 persons attended the stops at Tularosa, Hatch, Anthony, Lordsburg, Socorro, Portales, Roswell, Artesia, Carlsbad and Lovington.

stops at Tularosa, Hatch, Anthony, Lordsburg, Socorro, Portales, Roswell, Artesia, Carlsbad and Lovington.

Chief topic of discussion at all the caravan stops was the use of acreage diverted from cotton. Small grains seem to be the choice of many farmers, particularly in the areas where water is lacking and Verticillium wilt has been a production hazard. Other producers ex-

production hazard. Other producers expressed their intentions of shifting to alfalfa and a few to truck crops.

Other topics which attracted wide audience participation were defoliation and mechanical harvesting of cotton, use of geese for control of weeds in cotton and insect and disease control of the state of the

n, and insect and disease control.
Growing concern over the cost-price squeeze and completion of satisfactory arrangements for the importation of Mexican labor focused keen interest on the labor situation and swing to me-chanical harvesting.

Although no predictions were made on

Even Texas Can't **Grow Coffee**

The coffee situation must be hopeless. A Texan has admitted that even that state isn't likely to solve the present shortage. Dr. R. G. Reeves, Texas Experiment Station, confesses that the coffee Station, confesses that the coffee plant doesn't adapt itself to the climatic conditions of Texas. He did add, however, that "sometime in the distant future types of coffee may be developed which might be suited to South Texas conditions"; but that's a mighty cautious statement for a Texan and doesn't offer much hope in the current situation. much hope in the current situation.

insect infestations this year, producers appeared concerned over the honeydew threat from late season aphids. Discussions on insects centered around early-season control and elimination of the honeydew condition.

Local farm machinery and equipment dealers displayed new model tractors and other types of planting, cultivating, and harvesting equipment.

A special attraction at most of the stops was a cotton style review in which local participants from 6 to 60 modeled their home-sewn cotton dresses, skirts, blouses, and accessories. An added attraction at the style reviews was the modeling by local girls and women of the all-cotton wardrobe supplied by the National Cotton Council National Cotton Council.

Sponsors of the 1954 caravan were

the Extension Service, Experiment Station, New Mexico A. & M., New Mexico Farm and Livestock Bureau, New Mexico Crop Improvement Association, 1517 Cotton Association, New Mexico Ginners' Association, and other organizations. Assisting with the arrangements in each community were producers, ginners, buyers, county Extension agents, local farm bureaus, chambers of commerce, and other individuals and organlocal farm bureaus, chambers of com-merce, and other individuals and organ-izations. Local newspapers and radio and TV stations cooperated in creating inter-est in the caravan.

Valley Water Supply **Dwindling Fast**

At the present rate of withdrawal, the water supply in Falcon Reservoir in the Lower Rio Grande Valley will be exhausted by mid-April, engineers esti-mate, unless upstream or Valley rains

Irrigators on both sides of the U.S.-Mexican border have been using around 5,000 cubic feet of water per second while inflow into the reservoir has been totaling only 500 cubic feet.

A plan for rationing water is being worked out in event the supply drops the amount of water requested by irrigators.

HARRI BAKER has been elected co-editor of the Battalion, student newspaper of Texas A. & M. College. He is the son of T. H. BAKER, Jr., Memphis, an officer and director of Trenton (Tenn.) Cotton Oil Co., and grandson of former DEAN E. J. KYLE of Texas A. & M.

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THE FIRST KNOWS COTTON

From the ground up!

Helping solve the problems of cotton men has always been an especially pleasant undertaking for the First National Bank in Dallas. Established, since 1875, in the heart of one of America's most important cotton growing regions, the First National knows cotton and cotton financing from the ground up. Our cotton friends know that the welcome mat is always out for them at the First National. If at any time we can be of service to you, we hope that you will stop by the First National and "give us an opportunity to say YES!"

79th Year of Dependable, Personal Service



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Presenting -

R. L. Massey **Pilot Point. Texas-**



R. L. MASSEY, Pilot Point, Texas, is the owner of five Texas gins located in Pilot Point, Tioga, Spur, Crosbyton and Seminole.

Seminole.

After serving in the Navy during World War I, the ginner taught school in Pilot Point for one year. He then became assistant cashier of the F. & M. Bank there. After 12 years in the banking business, Massey operated farms, ranches and a general insurance agency for 10 years. During that time he also operated a feed and trucking business. It was in 1942 that he purchased the L. O. Blanton Gin Co., Pilot Point, and in 1944 he acquired the Tioga Gin, Tioga. The three West Texas gins were purchased in 1950.

Massey is past president of the Pilot

Massey is past president of the Pilot Point Chamber of Commerce and of the Lions Club. He has served on the school board, as a member of the county educational board, and on the executive com-mittee of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. He is a Mason and a member of the Church of Christ.

Industrial Launderers Hear Leonard Smith

Dr. Leonard Smith, Washington, director of utilization research of the National Cotton Council, spoke March 19 to a meeting of the Institute of Industrial Launderers at New York.

Launderers at New York.

He told the group that cotton is the one fiber versatile enough to offer all of the qualities which are desirable in a useful textile product. The desirable oualities he listed are comfort, durability, dimensional stability, easy maintenance and low initial cost. Every other fiber is deficient in at least two of these qualities, he said. qualities, he said.

Other fibers have competed effectively with cotton in specific markets by emphasizing or exaggerating qualities which are of special importance in special markets.

kets, he pointed out.

"Cotton too has undertaken to provide specialized qualities for specialized uses and has had some success with promise of even greater success in the future," Doctor Smith said.

Cotton Cut To Affect Other Enterprises

Cotton growers are not the only ones who will feel a difference in their pockwho will feel a difference in their pock-etbooks as a result of reduced cotton acreage allotments, says Chester O. Mc-Corkle, Jr., University of California economist.

McCorkle told a meeting of the Farm Machinery Conference at Davis that producers of most other agricultural

commodities, agencies selling to farm-ers, credit agencies and some agriculturprocessing plants will also be af-

"Net farm incomes will be lower on all cotton farms," he asserted, "because no crop in sight promises to return a net revenue as high" as cotton. "Allied industries will feel the impact

of allotments directly: Total ginning volume will be reduced; fertilizer sales will probably decline some . . .; implement dealers may have to rely more heavily on maintenance and repair business; interest earnings may be reduced to lending agencies . . .; other businesses will notice the reduction of available spending money in the pockets of cotton spending money in the pockets of cotton producers and other farmers."

More Butter Distributed

Plans to distribute 720,000 pounds of surplus butter have been announced by Surplus butter have been announced by USDA. This butter will go to nonprofit institutions eligible to receive surplus foods. USDA also has sold 60,000 additional pounds of butter for use as cocoa butter extender. This makes a total of 270,000 pounds sold for this purpose.

Sectional Steel Buildings



Gin Buildings · Warehouses · Grain Sheds • Utility Buildings

GIN BUILDING SPECIAL!

120' Long, 30' Wide, 24' Walls, Double Suction Shed, 11' x 30' Bale Canopy

F.O.B. Price \$9,000

These Buildings Are Available for **Immediate Delivery**

> Write, Wire, or Phone for detailed information.

Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Building Co.

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Dallas, Texas

Phones: RAndolph-5615 or PRospect-6882

Brief History of Acala Cotton

By LYLE E. HESSLER, Cotton Research¹, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas

N THE EARLY days of American cotton production, it was often said cotton production, it was often said that Acala cotton was a superior variety of the upland species. This statement can no longer be questioned. Today the principal variety grown in the El Paso Valley and westward, it had its origin in the first seed brought in from Acala, Mexico, in 1906 by workers of USDA. To determine the new variety's adapta-bility to this country, the first seed stocks from Mexico were planted at Victoria, Kerrville, and Del Rio, Texas, in 1907. By 1909 the plantings at San Antonio were recognized as superior cotton. Field plantings were made at Waco in 1911.

Whether those responsible for bringwhether those responsible for bring-ing the Acala variety into this country were more concerned with a superior cotton or one that could circumvent the boll weevil is open to conjecture. These boil weevil is open to conjecture. I nese early breeding experiments indicated a plant with upright habit, large bolls, early maturity with a good yield of above average fiber. The plants were drouth resistant and their earliness aided in overcoming the boll weevil. With these good characteristics it was possible to select good plants at one in order to early the select good plants at one in order to early the select good plants at one in order to early the select good plants at one in order to early the select good plants at one in order to early the select good plants at one in order to early the select good plants at one in order to early the select good plants at one in order to early the select good plants at one in order to early the select good plants at one in order to early the select good plants at one in order to early the select good plants at one in order to early the select good plants at one in order to early the select good plants at one in order to early the select good plants at order to early the select good plants at order to early the select good plants good pl select good plants at once in order to es-tablish a superior well adapted strain.

After the Waco field test, later plant-

in Northeastern Texas around

Greenville and Clarksville produced the same favorable results. In 1914 plantings were tried farther north at Okemah, Okla., with more good results. Here two selections were made, Acala 5 type which stayed in Oklahoma because of its early maturing, and Acala 8 type which was returned to Texas by USDA workers for further selection. Acala 5 type later provided breeding stocks for Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee and New

Considerable acreages of Acala 8 type were grown by farmers around Clarksville and Greenville, Texas. Some of these stocks at a rather early period in their development were carried to the more development were carried to the more arid regions and tested in the irrigated valleys of the West. The first plantings in California were in 1919 in the San Joaquin Valley from Acala 8 type. These early plantings and the success of the Acala strain at the United States Experimental Date Garden near Indio, Calif., stimulated farmers of the Coachella Valley to organize the one variety community production of Acala in the fall of 1920.

Thus, the irrigated valleys of the

fall of 1920.

Thus, the irrigated valleys of the southwestern and western part of the Cotton Belt have been the means by which the Acala strains have remained pure, allowing extensive breeding work to produce the very desirable cottons for quality textiles over the years. Much of the early Acala in Tayas and Okc.

in Texas and Oklahoma became con-taminated by the irresponsible, boot-leg-type seed mer-chant who was more interested in making profit than maintaining the quality of Acala cotton.

Some of the strains grown at Indio were later the parent stocks of such strains as California Acala, Shafter Acala, College Acala, Queen Creek Acala, Lyon Brothers Acala, Cody Lenz Acala and Acala S-5. A strain of Acala 8 type in Tennessee as developed from the California seed. The slick seed Acala or strain 1-13-3, came from the Shafter strain of Acala. Tidewater, which was developed in the sea-is-land areas of the Southeast, came from the strain designated Acala S-5 which was carried to James Island, S.C., about 1926 or 1927. Additional strains of these selections

were Tidewater 12, Tidewater 29 and the long sea-island type called Seabrook. An Acala 8 type strain, bred by USDA, was introduced to farmers by the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station. This strain became known as College Acala and was popular with the farm-Acala and was popular with the farmers for a number of years. In 1928 the Experiment Station started an extensive breeding program using College Acala, Acala 5 type and Acala 8 type as the parent stock. This program has developed a number of new strains, notably the now famous Acala 1517, which was out of strain 1064 whose parent was Young's Acala. Acala 37A is also out of strain 1064. Mesilla Valley Acala, a strain 1064. Mesilla Valley Acala, a somewhat longer cotton, has gained some prominence in recent years in New Mexico. The New Mexico Acalas have also found acceptance in the El Paso and Pecos regions of Texas. Some newer high yielding strains of Acala 1517 have recently been reported by the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station. These are known as Acala 1517A, B and C. The A and B strains have now been discontinued while Acala 1517C is still in protinued while Acala 1517C is still in production.

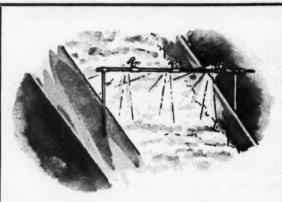
The seed stock of Arizona Acala were of the Acala 8 type and came from California. The Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station has introduced three new Acalas, 28, 33 and 44, of commercial importance, and they will probably replace most of the other Acalas in Arizona before too many years. Acalas 28, 33 and 44 have as a parent stock Acala 1517. It now appears that under extensive production Acala 44 will survive and the other two will be discontinued. The seed stock of Arizona Acala were

In the early days of Acala develop-ment in Texas, a few Acala strains gained prominence through commercial cotton breeders. Those receiving the most attention were Young's Improved Acala selected from the original Acala 5 type in 1922, Watson's Acala from Acala 8 type and Roger's Improved Acala, believed to have its origin in the Acala 8 type or a collection of Acala breeding

In recent years, California has become known for Acala Pl8C, Acala 4-42 and Hopi Acala 50. At the present time Acala 4-42 is grown almost exclusively because of the state law limiting the state to one weight.

In the early part of the century when Acala cotton was introduced to the U.S., accurate means of determining the physical character of cotton were not available. From the USDA and early seed company folders some insight into how company folders some insignt into now the original Acala compares with the present day varieties may be had. The staple of early Acala was a full 1½ inches with a range 1 1/16 to 1 3/16 inches with good fiber uniformity. There can be no question but that this cotton had ever strength In describing the had extra strength. In describing the cotton, such superlatives as extra strong, superior strength and strongest cotton, were not uncommon. Old time cotton men were not uncommon. Old time cotton men often judged a superior cotton for good spinning by the sharp cry the fiber made next to the ear when pulling the locks apart. Acala has this property to a high degree, and good drag was a much used expression. Early spinning reports were good with above average yarn strength. The lint was clean white with a percentage lint of 32 to 40 reported. The cotton was called storm-proof, a term used to indicate that the cotton could be left in the field for long periods after opening, without being separated after opening, without being separated (Continued on Page 50)

¹ Fiber and Spinning Laboratory of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas.



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FOR SALE—One Fort Worth saw filing machine for 141 saws; one No. 5 Link-Belt car spotter complete with switches; one 30 x 9 motor truck scales (Howe) complete with weightograph, capacity 41,000 pounds. All of the above in good condition at a reasonable price.—The Pine Level Oil Mill Company, Telephone L.D. 2152, Pine Level, N.C.

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FOR SALE—One cottonseed sterilizer. Capacity— 10 tons per hour. May be seen by contacting Mrs. Howard Bland, phone 780, Taylor, Texas.

FOR SALE—All kinds oil mill and gin equipment and parts. Expellers, screw presses and accessories. Will buy or sell your used machinery. Installation and service men available.—Carter Foster, Jr., P. O. Box 522, Temple, Texas. Phone 3-4890.

FOR SALE—Several late model screw presses.— Write Box "ACD", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

BARGAIN PRICED FOR QUICK SALE—One 4-80 complete gin. Hardwicke-Etter gin stands, three cleaners, Mitchell Standard feeders, hydraulic press pump and tramper practically new. One LeRoi '5' engine, practically new. Two International 32 h.p. engine, by a graphes have cooling towers. Will sell as complete unit or separate terms. Not sufficient cotton raised to operate.—Contact Toller Bros., 222 South 10th St., Fort Smith, Ark.

Smith, Ark.

FOR SALE—One complete all steel Murray multinit drier cleaner, with VS separator and 7-cylinder pressure type or blow in incline cleaner.
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air blast gins and several 80-saw all steel Murray
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for your gin plant.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A
Hackberry St., Tel.: 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete all steel brush 4-80 saw Cullett gin stands with lint flue.—Rockett Co-Operative Gin Co., Route 1, Waxahachie, Texas. FOR SALE—One model 18 Murray Big Reel dryer with burner, in good running order, \$750.—J. L. Smallwood, Phone 72 or 320, Levelland, Texas.

FURNACE FOR COTTON DRYER—200 to 400 million B.T.U., fully automatic and 100% pilot safe, \$550.—Faucher Control Co., Box 166, Arlington, Texas.

FOR SALE—5 L.E.F. feeders (Lummus) complete, good shape, 80 saw; 1 Lummus 60 inch condenser, all steel, like new, complete with fan and 7½ hp. motor; one 5-80 lint flue for Lummus double moting stands, used very little; 2 steel split pulleys 30x6 inch face; 2 steel split pulleys 30x6 inch face; 2 steel split pulleys 30x6 inch face; 1 steel split pulley 32x10 inch face.—Lane City Gin Co., Lane City, Texas.

FOR SALE—One crown face Rockwood paper pulley, size 24" diameter x 20" face x 3" bore; used one season in gin, at half price \$80.—Wilbur Krenek, Rosenberg, Texas.

4 LATE MODEL 90 Gullet brush gin stands complete. For quick sale, cheap.—Becton Gin, Star Route, Lorenzo, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-90 Gullett gins. 6-70 Murray glass front gins with lint flue and with V-belt Standard Mitchells. 4-80 Continental lint cleaners and flues. 5-60 inch Super Mitchells. One flue cylinder 50 inch incline Hardwicke-Etter Blow-in type steel cleaner. 1—6 cylinder 50 inch incline steel cleaner. 2-50 inch 4 cylinder incline steel cleaners. 1-12 and 1-16 section Lummus thermo cleaners. 1-12 and 1-16 section Lummus thermo cleaners. 1-20 shelf Hardwicke-Etter dryer complete. 1 Continental 2 trough dryer complete. 1 Lummus tramper. One 14 foot Wichita steel bur machine. One 14 foot Wichita steel bur machine. One 14 foot Wichita steel bur machine. All sizes condensers and pumps and many other items.—Bill Smith, phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Continental gin stands, 45 inch Claret suction fan, Murray press pump, steel bound gin press, 3 inch line shaft and various sizes belt distributor for 5-80 saw gin stands, steel and wood pulleys of various sizes, 6 and 9 inch seed conveyors.—See Theo Rogge, Shiner, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four 80-saw Murray gin. 80 h.p. F-M engine, metal clad building. Priced to sell.—R. M. Foster, Hico, La.

FOR SALE—One used big reel Murray dryer, 5' high, 22" long in first class condition, just painted with new screen and bearings, \$990. One second-hand Westinghouse electric motor 50 h.p., complete with starter, 2 months use, \$1,050.—Regis La Grange, Arnaudville, La. Phone 2401.

FOR SALE—One Continental upright hydraulic press pump. Three F.E.C. Mitchells, ball-bearing. flat belt. Three I.S.&B. Continental stands.—R. I. West, Checotah, Okla.

FOR SALE—Bargains: New 21 trough tower drier, Valley-Built cotton seed sterilizers. Heavy duty elbows and valves.—South Texas Gin Service Company, Harlingen, Texas.

ALL STEEL down packing press and packer for sale.—Write James Bowlin, La Feria, Texas.

FOR SALE—Five 58 inch cast iron BB Mitchells, fit 80" Murray and 80" Lummus gins.—Eddy Co-Op Gin, Eddy, Texas.

FOR SALE—Five 60" Mitchells, V-drive, in excellent condition; one 10' wood Lummus bur machine with 8 after cleaners, steel brush.—Brandon Gin Company, Brandon, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Cen-Tennial air blast gins, motors, fans, pump, seed scale, pulleys, shafting all size. Sell all or any part.—Hutto Cooperative Gin Co., Hutto, Texas.

FOR SALE: To be moved—4-70 Murray gin; 4-70 Mitchell extractor feeders; one Murray 5-cylinder airline cleaner; one Murray incline 6-cylinder cleaner with late model press and condenser, all electric power. Gin in good condition and has run every year.—Artesia Alfalfa Grower's Association, Artesia, N.M.

FOR SALE—4-80 Murray gins, latest fronts; 4 Super Mitchell feeders, all in good shape.—Farmers Co-Op Gin, Cumby, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-90 saw Continental gin complete, 375,000, has a loan of \$34,000, all steel, all irrigated; 5-80 saw gin complete, all electric, all steel, all irrigated, \$85,000; 4-80 saw Continental gin complete, all electric, part irrigated, 327,000; 4-80 saw Continental gin, eomulete, all electric. all rigidated, 322,000, has \$39,000 loan.—W. T. Raybon, Box 41, Lubbock, Texas. Phone 2-7802.

FOR SALE—Lummus 5/80 double moting gins, with couplings, seed and hull conveyor and other necessary fittings.—Inquire Box "CJ", e/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—All steel single box up-packing baling press with pump, one all steel double box down-packing press with pump and tramper.—Address V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Three 60" Mitchell extractors, 2 million B.T.U. gas heater, Murray separator, conveyor, 30" double fan bought new 1949. Lummus piston and cylinder for up-packing press.—J. Herbert Pittman Ginnery, Whitakers, N.C.

FOR SALE in Abilene Warehouse: Complete 1948 model all steel Hardwicke-Ettter outfit reconditioned and in excellent condition. Consisting of Moss Lint Cleaner, gins, feeders, conveyors, distributor, 14 foot bur machine, 5 and 7 cylinder cleaners, steel platform, press, tramper, condenser, submerged lint flue drier, seed scales, rotary lift transmission and power if wanted. Also, (not in Abilene) almost complete 4-80 Hardwicke-Etter all steel outfit consisting of gins, feeders, conveyor, distributor, press, tramper, condenser and separator.—Bill Smith, phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE: All steel gin machinery in good condition: Hardwicke-Etter 14 foot bur machine, two 5 drum inclined cleaners, one 50" separator. Murray 4-80 gins, 4 Blewitts, distributor conveyor, heavy duty press, hydraulic pump, tramper, 60" condenser, seed scale and conveyors, fans, split pulleys, shafting etc.—Voltin Brothers Gin, Burlington, Texas.

FOR SALE—Used twin 10' Continental bur machine, complete. Now located near Memphis, Tennessee. For details, contact Hinckley Gin Supply Company, 4008 Commerce, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Several hydraulic rams, shafting, pulleys, ball bearings and floor stand. Sell reasonably.—Contact Noah McGaughey at Bangs, Texas or Karl E. Wallace, STterling 5611, Exchange 2283, Dallas, Texas.

FOR REMOVAL—One complete 6-80 all steel Lummus outfit with super jet lint cleaners, and main gin building and power room intact, at sacrifice price of \$44,000. For details write, wire or call: R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel.: 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—All-steel up-packing press. Must be priced right.—Eckhardt Gin Co., Yorktown, Texas.

WANTED-Used 14 foot steel bur machine, Murray or Hardwicke-Etter, good condition.—Write P. O. Box 150, Charleston, Mo.

WANTED TO BUY—Carver Tru-Line gummer.—Write Decatur Cotton Oil Company, Decatur, Ala.

GIN WANTED—Have a location where a good gin should get 2,000 bales this year. Black land territory. If interested come and see. Also have about 100 tons of good planting seed, all caught from Lankart pedigreed seed.—S. E. McDuff, Grandview, Texas.

WANTED-5-60" Super Mitchells, conveyor distributor and five late model 80-saw Murray air blast or Continental brush gins. Give complete description and price in first letter. Must be priced right.—Write Box "GL", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Dallas, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Competent ginner, year around job for the right man.—Write Box "SAM", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

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FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

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FOR SALE—Fairbanks-Morse full diesel engines, 120 to 360 h.p.; also parts for YV Fairbanks-Morse diesel engines.—A. C. Askew, Rox 3073, Whittier Station, Tulsa 8, Okla. Phone 6-6120.

FOR SALE—1946 model QT-20 Hyster 2,000-lb. lift truck, good condition. Can be seen loading linters. Cost \$3,000, price \$975.—Delta Oil Mill. Inc., Jonestown. Miss.

FOR SALE—Good used diesel and gas engines, various h.p. and makes.—The National Supply Company, P. O. Box 9877, Fort Worth, Texas. Telephone SU-5441.

FOR SALE—Super 398 B, Clipper seed cleaner, with (3) three screens, Serial No. 19031. This cleaner is almost new.—Smith Seed Company, Winder, Ga.

FOR SALE—110 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse semi-diesel engine in A-1 condition.—Tom J. Moore, Navasota, Texas.

ATTENTION Friends and Clients—Will be registered at Town & Country Courts, Corinth and Sth Sts., phone WO 6188, Dallas, during ginners convention. Would like to tell you about some good gin buys.—M. M. Phillips, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—1 six cylinder 8 x 9 Minneapolis-Moline gas engine, rated 185 h.p. Ginned less than 2,500 bales since complete overhaul. This engine has been through a fire but very little damage was done. Price \$1,000, with cooling tower. This engine can be seen at Bangs, Texas.— Contact Noah McGaughey at Bangs or Karl E. Wallace, STerling 5611, Exchange 2283, Dallas, Texas.—

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS—Any customer wishing to see me at the Ginners' Convention, will be in the display building during day and Adolphus Hotel at night.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas.

Dust Damage Survey Ordered

A survey of damage done by dust storms in five states has been ordered by USDA in order to determine whether by USDA in order to determine whether special federal aid may be needed by farmers in the area. The states are Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

The Extension Service in each state will make the survey. USDA has also asked that local offices of Farmers' Home Administration speed up action on applications for loans needed to cope with the situation.

Officials say that reports indicate that the current outbreak of dust storms will not become as destructive and as widespread as they did in the 1930's.

For a Happy Henhouse: **Keep Biddies Busy**

Keeping them occupied is a good way to keep peace among the biddies of the henhouse, says R. B. Thompson, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.

He recommends feeding grain in the litter and says that making the hens scratch for their food will ease competition, leave less time for minor spats and disagreements,

and help keep down cannibalism.

By industrious digging, the biddies will come in contact with antibiotics found in the litter, and this helps cut down on disease.
Placing grain on the floor will also make the chickens help in housekeeping problems, since their scratching will prevent litter from packing. packing.

Lime Application Prevents Crinkle Leaf in Cotton

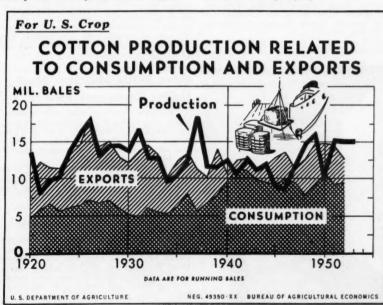
Crinkle leaf in Cotton

Crinkle leaf in cotton may be corrected by use of lime in the soil, say J. D. Lancaster and L. E. Gholston, assistant agronomists at the Mississippi Experiment Station and Extension Service.

The disease is most likely to occur on very acid soils. Symptoms include stunted growth, puckered or crinkled leaves, yellowish green color of leaves and distorted leaf shapes. Leaves may contain areas of dead tissue along the veins and edges may be ragged.

Tips of the bracts of young squares are sometimes dark in color. Affected plants may not set bolls or may develop abnormal bolls. In some instances, the researchers say, symptoms of crinkle

researchers say, symptoms of crinkle leaf (manganese toxicity) may be confused with thrip injury.



IN THE LATE 1920's and the early 1930's, U.S. cotton production was larger than U.S. mill consumption plus exports, the USDA chart reproduced above shows. This situation occurred again in 1951-52. With the 1953-54 production considerably larger than disappearance, and USDA says that the Aug. 1, 1954, carryover will be equal to or larger than the record Aug. 1 postwar stocks in 1946.

Oilseed and Feed Acreage To Rise

LARGE INCREASES in plantings of oilseeds and feed grains are indicated by farmers' spring report to USDA as by farmers' spring report to USDA as to their planting intentions. Feed grains may be grown on 161 million acres this year, USDA says, an increase of 11.4 million acres from 1953. If yields are average on such an acreage, production would be around 123 million tons of feed grains. This would be one of the larger crops on record, although well below the peak of 135 million tons in 1948.

Soybeans planted for all purposes, excluding beans interplanted with other crops, are expected to occupy 18,075,000 acres, compared with 16,085,000 year.

Farmers intend to plant flaxseed on 5,383,000 acres, against 4,560,000 a year

Peanut acreage is expected to increase to 1,942,000 from the 1,884,000 acres planted in 1953.

Cotton acreage intentions are not reported at this time, but the increases in other crops obviously reflect compulsory acreage reductions in cotton, wheat, etc. Grain sorghum acreage, chiefly in the Southwest, is expected to rise from 14,604,000 acres last year to 18,664,000 in 1954

Venezuela Expanding Sesame Plantings

SESAME acreage is being expanded in Venezuela and the country may well become self-sufficient in sesame oil, USDA reports; but Venezuela still re-quires substantial imports of oilseeds.

Total production of vegetable oils from domestic seeds in Venezuela is estimated at 14,400 tons, including 11,000 tons of coconut oil, 2,600 tons of sesame oil and 250 tons of cottonseed oil.

The country's imports consist chiefly of copra from the Philippines and sesame seed from Nicaragua.

USDA says that Nicaragua's 1953 production is estimated at 5,500 tons of sesame seed and 35,000 tons of cotton-seed. This compares with 14,250 tons of sesame and 27,500 tons of cottonseed in 1952. Low prices for the 1952 crop resulted in a sharp reduction in 1953 sesame plantings; but 1953 sesame prices have been favorable and increased plantings are expected in 1954 ings are expected in 1954.

Feed. Fertilizer Officials Will Meet in June

The Association of Southern Feed and Fertilizer Officials will hold its twelfth annual convention June 21-22 at the Skirvin Hotel in Oklahoma City. Parks A. Yeats, director of the seed, feed and fertilizer division, Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, Oklahoma City, is president; and Bruce Poundstone, head of the feed and fertilizer department, Kentucky Experiment Station, Lexington, is secretary-treasurer. The Association of Southern Feed and

CCC Lint Stocks Decline

CCC stocks of cotton declined from the peak of 8.4 million bales on Feb. 12 to 8.0 million bales on March 24.

Acala Cotton

(Continued from Page 46)

from the lock by inclement weather.

from the lock by inclement weather.

Culturally, Acala cotton had many advantages. Some of the expressions used to describe growing habits were earliness, productiveness, and good stalk that will stand up under a wide variety of conditions. The cotton showed some resistance to the boll weevil by its earliness and the ability of the buds attacked by weevils to develop into bolls instead of falling off. The bolls were large and showed a tendency for late bolls to ripen to a greater degree than other varieties. A uniform seed stock where the cotton was handled and ginned properly always meant a good grade. Thus, this early Acala was sought out from the start because it was a premium cotton.

Unquestionably, Acala cottons have

Unquestionably, Acala cottons have been improved over the years with the aid of state and federal guidance. Com-parisons between the old and the new are difficult for several reasons. Seasonal and environmental conditions play a large part in the physical charac-ter of cotton, and unless a great amount of data is available comparisons mean little. Too many data are not available on the early Acala strains and then too, the equipment and techniques of testing were not as reliable in the early part of the century. This much can be said without reservation: the length has not changed too greatly when taking into consideration en-vironment. The best strengths were as vironment. The best strengths were as high as 90,000 pounds per square inch. Today some strains of Acala will reach 110,000 pounds per square inch or better. The fineness of the early and later Acalas was perhaps about the same; however, more recent breeding has increased the weight per inch slightly. In the old day the cotton was considered neppy, which was in part due to fineness and too fast carding. Spinning tests have shown that a fine, long cotton should be carded slower for the best results. Of course, yields of lint cotton have been increased in some of the newer strains. Just what the improvements will be in Acala strains over the next few years is open to speculation. The cotton can be made shorter or longer, finer or coarser; however, strength will not increase much without hybridization. Resistance to diseases, such as blight and wilt, is being intensively sought after by cross breeding. Work is being done to adapt the plant to machine harvesting, and to increase storm-proofness and other properties which will adapt the cotton plant better. Just what the improvements will be ing, and to increase storm-proofness and other properties which will adapt the cotton plant better to mechanization. Proof that breeding work is going on may be found in the varietal studies conducted by state and federal agencies over the western half of the Cotton Belt. From the number of different Acala strains listed, better agronomic proper-ties, increased resistance to disease and better fiber and spinning properties should be forthcoming for this already outstanding cotton.

Sources of Material

Early Seed Folders from S. B. Jackson's Collection.

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USDA Circular No. 357, November 1925, "Production of Acala Cotton in the San Joaquin Valley of California," W. B.

USDA Technical Bulletin No. 302, March 1932, "Cotton Improvement Through Type Selection (With Special Reference to the Acala Variety)," O. F.

USDA Production and Marketing Administration Cotton Branch Reports.
Textile World, October 1948, "Cotton Varieties," P. M. Thomas.

Florida To Plant Sovbeans

Santa Rosa County, Florida, farmers will plant 2,149 acres to soybeans in 1954, County Agent Emmett D. McCall of Milton estimates.

Homer City, Penna.

Superintendents of **West Coast Meet**

THE SEVENTH annual divisional meeting of West Coast members of the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association was held in Phoenix, Ariz., March 20-21. Among the speakers was A. L. Ward, director, Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association Della The text Association Della The text Association of the Control sociation, Dallas. The text of his address starts on Page 53 of this issue.

starts on Page 53 of this issue.

Others scheduled to speak included J. B. Moyer, Producers Cotton Oil Co. of Arizona, Phoenix; Tom Rollow, Western Cotton Products Co., Phoenix; L. U. Cole, Industrial Machinery Co., Fort Worth; G. Y. Williamson, J. W. Williamson & Sons, Inc., Montebello, Calif.; C. Ogle, Atlas Scraper & Engineering Co., Bell, Calif.; R. Quigley, E. D. Flournay Co., Phoenix; G. A. Ward, Producers Cotton Oil Co. of Arizona, Phoenix; R. Meyer, L. A. Water Softener Co., Los Angeles; and R. Christian, J. D. Christian Engineers, San Francisco.

Also on the program was a panel dis-

Also on the program was a panel dis-Also on the program was a panel discussion, Solvent Operations and Plant. C. R. Hogrefe, Los Angeles, was scheduled to be moderator, and panel members were listed as W. F. Beedle, Los Angeles; H. Donahue, Phoenix; E. D. Hudson, Fresno, Calif.; E. R. Quinn, Bakersfield, Calif.; F. Ray, Phoenix; and F. D. Wilbanks, Bakersfield.

75 Percent Seed Support Minimum Is Predicted

Belief that cottonseed price supports will not be below 75 percent of parity was expressed by Jackson Hunter, a di-rector of Missouri Cotton Producers' Association, who was among producer representatives conferring recently with USDA officials. Hunter believes that producer opposition will prevent a lower support level.

The MCPA representative recommended that there be no price support at all unless a minimum of 75 percent of parity can be maintained. His reason was the fear that a lower support would act as a ceiling on prices.

Boys With Matches Start Dallas Compress Fire

Two small boys playing with matches Two small boys playing with matches were responsible for a \$165,000 fire at Farmers & Merchants Compress & Warehouse, Dallas, March 22. Loss of cotton was estimated at \$150,000 and damage to

the building at \$15,000. The youngsters who set the fire tried to extinguish it, and failing in this, they turned in a fire alarm and fled the building. No one was injured.

New Du Pont Laboratory

A new \$2 million laboratory building for expanded research has been com-pleted by the Du Pont Co. The building is in Wilmington, Del. Enlarged facili-ties for studies of toxicology and indus-trial medicine are provided by the build-

RAY NOLAND, general manager of the Central Valley Cooperative, Hanford, Calif., has been named president of the California Cooperative Gins



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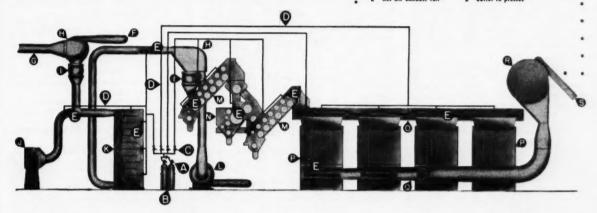
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Farm Assets Valued At \$156 Billion

TOTAL ASSETS of American agriculture, including all physical and financial assets owned by farm operators, are estimated by USDA to be valued at \$156 billion at the beginning of 1954. This is approximately five percent less than a year ago, but 46 percent more than at the end of World War II.

Farm real estate, which accounts for more than half of all agricultural assets, more than hair of all agricultural assets, declined about seven percent during 1953. Total value of farm real estate now is \$86 billion, compared with \$92.3 billion at the beginning of 1953. USDA expects a further decline in land values during 1954.

Influences working toward lower farm land values include the 1953 drouth and declines in farm prices, reduced investment buying, more stringent lending policies and others.

A factor of importance to future farm

buyers, USDA points out, is the effect of acreage allotments for cotton and wheat. Most observers agree that reduced acreages of these crops will result in less demand and lower prices for farms.

"Land values in the irrigated cotton areas of California, New Mexico and Arizona are likely to show a sizable drop," the Department comments. "Land values have risen sharply in recent years in these areas and large investments in specialized cotton equipment have been made. Some general adjustments in both the value of farm real estate and in the internal financial organization of indivi-

internal financial organization of individual farms will be required."
Farm mortgage debt increased during 1953 for the eighth consecutive year and now totals around \$7.8 billion. This compares with \$7.1 billion at the start of 1953 and the postwar low of \$4.8 billion on Jan. 1, 1946. Further increase is expected in 1954.

Livestock values have showed the

Livestock values have showed the largest decline for any type of farm asset during the past 12 months. Crop values and the value of machinery and

motor vehicles on farms are about the

same as a year ago.
Liquid financial assets of farmers, such as bank deposits, currency and U.S. saving bonds, total about the same as a

saving bonds, total about the same as a year ago.
"Because of rising debts and declining value of farm assets," USDA says, "the equities of farmers and others in American agriculture shrank about \$9 billion during 1953. This was nearly twice the decrease during 1952."

Results of Variety and Stripper Tests Given

Results of 1953 tests of six cotton varieties and three types of mechanical strippers at Oklahoma Cotton Research Station, Chickasha, have been summar-ized. Cottons studied included three storm resistant varieties and three open types.

boll types. Three strippers were used to harvest each variety after frost. Harvester "A" is a commercial machine using one steel stripping roll and a mechanical conveying system. Harvester "B" is an experimental machine, built at Chickasha, using two nylon brush stripping rolls and part mechanical and part air conveying. Harvester "C" uses two nylon brush stripping rolls and an air conveying system, and is a commercial machine. chine.

Results are summarized as follows: 1. The pre-harvest loss of the three storm resistant varieties was signifi-cantly lower than for the three open boll varieties.

2. Harvester "C" had significantly lower machine loss than did the other two harvesters.

3. The cotton harvested by machines "C" and "B" had significantly fewer sticks.

4. The cotton from harvester "C" appeared to contain more burs and trash than the cotton from machines "A" and

5. The net lint yield from the storm resistant varieties was higher than the net lint yield of the open boll varieties.

Ginners' Variety Show Program Outlined

Program details are listed below for Cotton's Cavalcade of Stars, the variety show for Texas Cotton Ginners' Association at State Fair Auditorium in Dallas April 7. Curtain time is 7:30 p.m. The story about the convention starts on Page 9 of this issue, with the detailed convention business program on Page 10.

This program, complimenting ginners, their families and friends, is presented by the Gin Machinery and Supply Association, convention hosts. Admittance is by official badge.

Variety Show Program

The Joan Frank Dancers, Carnival in Rio.

Judson, America's Newest Singing Sensation.

Dolly Barr, Acrobatics on Skates. Jimmy Troy, the Comedy King of the Air. Vic Hyde, the Honorary Mayor of Niles, Michigan.

Intermission

Intermission

Bruce Sidlinger, World's Greatest Trampoline Artist.

Miss Betsy Ross, Tops in Vocals.

Candy Candido, the Little Man with the Big Voice.

Bobby Winters, Ed Sullivan's Favorite Juggler.

The Joan Frank Dancers, Gypsy Belles.

Belles.

Candy Candido will be master of ceremonies and music will be furnished by the Hyman Charninsky Orchestra.

Imports of Castor Oil Largest on Record

CASTOR OIL imports by the U.S. during 1953 were at a record high, but imports of castor beans were the smallest since 1938. Oil imports of 63,569 tons exceeded the 1952 volume by 14 percent, while castor bean imports were 19 percent smaller than during 1952.

USDA reports that Brazil continued to USDA reports that Brazil continued to be the major source of both beans and oil, supplying about 42 percent of the volume of imports. India was second as a source of oil last year, but shipped no castor beans to this country. The U.S. is the world's leading importer of both beans and oil.

U.S. Imports of Olive **Oil Show Decrease**

Edible and inedible olive oil imports by the U.S. during 1953 totaled 23,265 tons. USDA reports that this represented a slight decline from the 1952 volume and was less than one-half the average prewar imports. Ninety-seven percent of the total imported was edible oil, and more than 50 percent of this came from Spain.

■ GEO. W. BRASSELL, JR., assistant manager of Western Cottonoil Co., Lubbock, has been elected president of the Lubbock chapter of the Texas Manufacturers' Association.



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A. L. Ward Discusses PROTEIN PROBLEM At Phoenix Meeting

■ USE of cottonseed meal discussed by NCPA Educational Service director at the Phoenix meeting of West Coast Division of International Oil Mill Superintendents, March 20-21.

OIL MILL superintendents have con-tributed much to the progress of the oilseed crushing industry of the U.S. The association of superintendents is The association of superintendents is composed of men who are known to be devoted to their profession, men who know machinery and know how to use modern machinery to increase the efficiency of the mill and the quality of the products they produce.

Furthermore, you have an understanding of the importance of the oil, the protein, the linters, and the hulls to other industries. You know we are living in a highly competitive world and a world that changes rapidly with the advance of science.

Cottonseed give us more different products than any of the other oilseeds. more different At present our linters face stiff competition from wood pulp. Our hulls, when properly handled, have an important place in the feedlots of the nation, es-

place in the feedlots of the nation, especially wherever cotton is produced and cattle are fed; but our hulls could have a larger outlet if we made a practical application of certain scientific facts.

My friend, H. F. Crossno, program chairman, requested that I discuss the protein problem. I took it for granted that he intended for me to discuss the protein problem from the standpoint of cottonseed meal. This is a big order. We could talk all day on the cottonseed meal protein problem and not do it full justice. I am not going to talk all day; I tice. I am not going to talk all day; I will limit my discussion to a few high-

The excellence of cottonseed meal or cake in the rations of cattle and sheep has long been recognized. The practice of supplementing the cattle ranges with or supplementing the cattle ranges with cottonseed cake put the range cattle in-dustry on a sound basis. For many years its widespread use on the range has prevented great winter losses of cattle that were quite common prior to the in-troduction of cottonseed cake as a supplement to range grass.

plement to range grass.

In the early days of our Educational Service, the Agricultural Experiment Station at Valentine, Neb., at our request, set up an experiment to determine the difference in feeding prairie hay without supplement to heifer calves during the 170-day winter feeding period compared to supplementing the hay with one-half pound of cottonseed cake, three-fourths of a pound of cottonseed cake and one pound of cottonseed cake. During the 170 days the heifers received only hay they gained just 25 pounds. During the 170 days the heifers received only hay they gained just 25 pounds. One-half pound of cottonseed cake plus hay gave a gain of 125 pounds during the winter period. Three-fourths of a pound of cottonseed cake in addition to hay gave 160 pounds gain. One pound of cottonseed cake in addition to hay gave 184 pounds of gain. This experiment, conducted at Valentine, should be credited with initiating a practice that has been worth millions of dollars to the livestock industry of the ranch area of Nebraska. A number of other experiments by state or federal experiment stations added to the prestige of cottonseed cake as a supplement to the



Texas Crushers' Association Host at Luncheon in Dallas

SHOWN HERE are members of the crushing industry of the Dallas area and their wives who attended the luncheon given by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association on March

8 at the time of the Dallas meeting of the Association's board of directors and committee chairmen. J. H. Fox, Hearne, president, presided at the meeting and luncheon.

range grass or as a supplement to hay for calves, yearlings and brood cows.

Allow me to pause right here to point out that this valuable experiment, worth millions of dollars to the range cattle industry of our nation and responsible for expanding our cottonseed cake mar-kets in the U.S., came as a result of a request by the Educational Service of our National Cottonseed Products Asso-ciation, In other words, it was a request by an organization. If our cottonseed crushing industry had not been organized to encourage nutrition research, this important work might not have been done for another 10 or 20 years. Yes, it is most essential that industries and different segments of industries be or-ganized to get scientific work done. I ganized to get scientific work done. I congratulate you on having an international association of oil mill superintendents. It takes organization to get scientific work done and it takes organization to make practical application of the findings of science.

Now then let me get back to this brief

Now then, let me get back to this brief history of cottonseed meal. Of course, many years ago, cottonseed meal was well established as a supplement to grain rations in drylot feeding. However, in the early days in the Cotton Belt, large feeders used only cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls in the drylots. Because of this practice, the prestige of cottonseed meal was unfairly impaired due to the fact that it was generally be-lieved that cottonseed meal was responsible for night blindness that developed sible for night blindness that developed from the drylot feeding of meal and hulls when the feeding period exceeded 110 days. At the time, it was thought that this night blindness, and more serious disasters in the drylots, were caused by gossypol in the cottonseed meal. Later, however, experiments revealed the fact that it was not gossypol in the meal that was causing the trouble but a vitable but as the cottons of the co that was causing the trouble but a vitamin A deficiency. Dr. A. H. Kuhlman of the Oklahoma Dairy Department gave further evidence that cottonseed meal could be used in unlimited quantities by conducting a feeding experiment extend-ing over 13 years. In this test, a group of a hundred animals was used. They

received only cottonseed meal with hay and a simple mineral mixture.

During each lactation period all animals were fed according to milk production. One cow in the experiment, during 10 lactation periods, consumed 20 tons of cottonseed meal. The performance of this cow and all the other animals used in the study shows that even when cot-tonseed meal is fed in amounts far exceeding usual feeding practices, it does not impair the health and the normal functions of dairy cattle.

The record of usefulness of cottonseed cake and meal on the cattle range as the sole supplement to grass, in the dry-lot feeding of beef cattle, along with grains, and in the dairy barn has been encouraging. But, our success in the ra-

grains, and in the dairy barn has been encouraging. But, our success in the rations of poultry and swine has been limited. In our literature we have limited the use of cottonseed meal to 9 percent of the total ration of swine and about 10 percent of the total ration of broilers. We do not recommend cottonseed meal, as it is commonly produced in commercial mills, in the ration of laying hens. This limitation has spurred our industry in its efforts to produce a cotton-seed meal that can be used in unlimited quantities in the ration of swine and poultry. Because of this urge, the National Cottonseed Products Association, through its Educational Service, has sponsored for a number of years, and is now sponsoring, a broad research program in processing methods. We are most grateful to the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans for most grateful to the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans for its leadership in this processing research. Dr. Aaron M. Altschul, chief of the oilseed section, and his able staff, have been and are rendering distinguished service in a most intensive processing research program.

The National Cottonseed Products Association is concerting in this program.

sociation is cooperating in this program by sponsoring nutrition research at a number of land grant colleges and universities. Under this cooperative program, many hundreds of differently processed cottonseed meals are tested in the rations of poultry and swine at land grant colleges, universities and at the

federal experiment stations at Glendale, Ariz., and Beltsville, Md. Right here, I want to pay tribute to Burt Heywang at the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station at Glendale. Burt is working on one of our toughest problems, the discoloration of egg yolks when cottonseed meal is used in the laying mash. Burt is an intelligent, dependable, hard worker doing a piece of work that is important to our industry and to the poultry industry. industry.

Some of the meals are produced under the supervision of Dr. F. H. Thurber at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory. Other meals are produced at com-mercial oil mills according to the formulas and processing recommendations made by Doctor Thurber.

made by Doctor Thurber.

This cooperative program has resulted in the production of cottonseed meal that can be used in unlimited quantities in the rations of both swine and broilers. I will not take your time in quoting the many statements made by outstanding authorities recording their research.

the many statements made by outstand-ing authorities regarding their research with the special cottonseed meals sup-plied to them by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, but I feel I should, for the record, quote some of these state-

ments.
At the Second Nutrition Conference At the Second Nutrition Conference on Cottonseed Processing, held at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in November 1951, Dr. Russell Couch, of Texas A. & M. College said: "Earlier studies have shown that cottonseed meal No. 514 produced a fair rate of growth when used as the only protein supplement in a broiler ration. Best results are obtained however when cottonseed meal obtained, however, when cottonseed meal is used at a level of only 17½ percent in a ration for the production of broil-

ers.

"A 50 percent protein soybean oil meal was used in the third experiment. The level of this meal was adjusted so that the protein content of the rations in the third test was approximately the same as that of those in the first and second experiments. It is apparent from the data of the third test that a mixture of soybean oil meal and cottonseed meal (1714 percent) produced somewhat

ture of soybean oil meal and cottonseed meal (17½ percent) produced somewhat better growth than did this sample of 50 percent protein soybean oil meal."

During this same conference, Couch said: "To sum up, it seems safe to use cottonseed meal containing 0.04 percent gossypol as 30 percent of the diet of growing chicks—limited only by the level of lysine which can be supplied in the diet by added natural sources, since there is no cheap method for the production of lysine commercially."

On June 12, 1953, Dr. A. B. Watts, of the Louisiana State University, wrote: "The work to date has clearly demonstrated that cottonseed meals may be prepared that can be used in unrestricted

strated that cottonseed meals may be prepared that can be used in unrestricted amounts in swine and chick rations."

Dr. C. R. Grau, of the University of California, in the spring of 1953 made the following statement in an address to oil mill superintendents: "Cottonseed meals that contain no more than 0.03 meals that contain no more than 0.03 percent free gossypol can be used in unlimited amounts in rations for growing poultry. This level is fairly easily attained by screw press and prepress solvent equipment."

Last May, in an address to the National Cottonseed Products Association, Grau made the following statement on the protein value of cottonseed meal:

Grau made the following statement on the protein value of cottonseed meal: "Cottonseed and soybean proteins dif-fer in their amino acid make-up, and there is some evidence that a combina-tion of these proteins may be better



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Southern's Camden, S.C. Mill in Feature Article

The Camden (S.C.) Chronicle The Camden (S.C.) Chronicle currently is running a series of articles called "Know Your Local Industries." Featured in the paper's edition of Feb. 26 was The Southern Cotton Oil Co., which was built in 1900 following the entry into Camden of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and the N.W. Railway of South Carolina.

Construction of the mill started

Construction of the mill started in April and the plant was ready for operation the following Sep-tember. It has been operated con-tinuously since. The article relates that the first manager of the mill was Reid Royleston and the first superintendent a Mr. Wray. Present manager is Thomas An-

crum, who will have completed 25 years in that position in 1955. He was an errand boy during the summer months when the mill was built in 1900 and later, in 1907 and 1908, worked in the mill office. Ancrum was transferred to South-ern's Chester, S.C. plant in 1924 as manager and returned to the Camden mill as manager in 1930. The article pictured Ancrum

The article pictured Ancrum and the plant's superintendent, H. H. Pooser. "Since the Camden plant was erected," the article states, "many millions of dollars have been paid the farmers of Kershaw and nearby counties for their cottonseed, and a lot of this money reaches the merchants and banks of Camden."

than either one alone. There is increasing evidence that properly processed cot-tonseed meal is virtually a complete protonseed meal is virtually a complete pro-tein; that is, it supplies adequate amounts of all the important amino acids. There is a borderline amount of lysine present, but proper combination with other feedstuffs containing a slight excess of lysine can assure a good amino acid balance.'

I will not take up more of your time in quoting authorities regarding the use of cottonseed meal in the rations of swine and growing chicks.

In addition to work with swine and In addition to work with swine and growing chicks, considerable work has been done to determine the effect on hatchability of eggs and the color of stored eggs. Most of the work on this problem has been done by Dr. H. R. Bird, formerly of the Beltsville, Md., Station and now of Wisconsin, and Burt Heywang, to whom I referred previously, of the Glendale, Ariz., Station.

Heywang and Bird, reporting in Poultry Science, September 1952, indicated that the dietary level at which free gossypol causes yolk discoloration is be-

that the dietary level at which free gos-sypol causes yolk discoloration is be-low 0.008 percent. This same review states that hatchability is lowered be-tween 0.012 and 0.016 percent. There are several general items I think will interest you regarding cot-tonseed meals from the different proc-essing methods.

Raw cottonseed meals contain 5 per-cent to 1.0 percent gossypol. This free gossypol is reduced to 0.04 percent to 0.4 percent to 0.1 percent in hydraulic processing.

Many experiments have indicated that

such meals may be used up to 9 percent or 10 percent of pig rations, and in somewhat larger amounts in chick ra-tions without toxic or growth-depress-ing effects. Such meals will cause yolk discoloration in stored eggs.
Screw pressing removes larger amounts

Screw pressing removes larger amounts of free gossypol, because, in addition to the amounts inactivated during cooking, other pigment glands are broken by the "shearing" process which occurs in the barrel of the screw press. Therefore screw press meals are usually very low in free gossypol, content of 40 percent or in free gossypol content, 0.04 percent or

less.

Ned R. Ellis of Beltsville, Md., reports that when such meals were processed with cooking temperatures below 180 degrees, they were fed to pigs at a level of 31 percent and were equal to soybean meal to promote growth. E. L. Stephenson fed such meals to pigs at a level of 43 percent of the total ration with good results and without growth-depressing or toxic symptoms. Grau fed 40 percent of such meal to chicks with good results.

Prepressed solvent extracted cotton-

good results.

Prepressed solvent extracted cotton-seed meals have about the same low con-tent of free gossypol as screw press meals because they have been subjected to the same treatment in the screw press. Current feeding tests appear to indicate a high nutritive value for these prepressed solvent cottonseed meals in prepressed solvent cottonseed meals in

prepressed solvent cottonseed meals in chick and pig rations.

The free gossypol content of direct solvent extracted cottonseed meal will depend on the type of solvent used. Some solvents, such as isoprophyl alcohol and butanone, extract gossypol because it is solvent in them. Gossypol is not solvent in hexane, and those cottonseed meals which are produced by direct extraction in hexane, without cooking or other steps which will eliminate gossypol, may be considerably higher in free gossypol. These meals should be checked for free gossypol content before use in pig or chick rations. chick rations.

In conclusion, I want to point out that, during the past several years, marked progress has been made in im-proving the quality of cottonseed meal.

This progress has been made possible by the organized, cooperative efforts of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, federal experiment stations, land grant colleges and universities, scientific and technical men representing individual oil mill companies and the National Cottonseed Products Association.

Naturally, our pilot-plant-produced meals, from the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, as well as cottonseed meals produced in commercial plants according to the formulas outlined by Doc-

cording to the formulas outlined by Doctor Altschul and Doctor Thurber of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, are more nearly in line with our optimum goal. However, many commercial plants today are producing and selling meals far superior to those which were available a few years ago for poultry and swine. Keep in mind, also, that we are working not only to reduce the free gossypol content of cottonseed meal to 0.04 percent or less, but we are working to determine the processing conditions. to determine the processing conditions that will yield a cottonseed meal of the highest possible nutritive value.

I cannot too strongly stress the importance of the fullest cooperation of the superintendents of the oil mills wherever we are crushing oilseeds. The Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association needs the un-derstanding and the cooperation of ownderstanding and the cooperation of owners and mill managers, but you, as superintendents, are the men who can make this program work. The scientific findings and the pilot plant results must be brought into the commercial mill. You are the men who will put to test the findings and the commercial results. You are the men who must have the faith, the confidence and the patience to take the scientific facts, apply them and thereby acquire the modern knowhow that will enable our cotton oil mills to occupy the place that they have a right to occupy in this scientific day. You, as to occupy the place that they have a right to occupy in this scientific day. You, as individuals and as a group, have won your spurs by blending your wholesome everyday ruggedness with the latest scientific findings. You have made great progress, but your greatest progress is coming the next 5 to 10 years.

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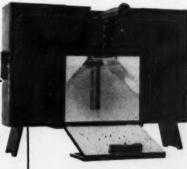
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Alabama's Community Cotton Improvement Contest

In 1953, membership in Alabama's 315 community and 21 county cotton improvement associations numbered 59,448. These growers planted about 70 percent of the Alabama crop.

ONE NIGHT 23 years ago in the little community of Coates Bend—snuggled in a crook of the Coosa River near Gadsden, Ala.—a small group of cooperative farmers, a foresighted county agent, an efficient U.S. Department of Agriculture agronomist, and a top-ranking Alabama Extension Service agronomist organized the first one-variety cotton-improvement association in Alabama.

bama.

Although these men saw the need for better cotton, undoubtedly they did not realize they were starting a movement in cotton production that would add many millions of dollars in new wealth to the state's agriculture.

At that time Alabama farmers were growing cotton of the shortest average staple length in the Cotton Belt, averaging only slightly over 7/8 inch. As many as 30 varieties could be found in a single community. Cotton produced in this state was being shunned by manufacturers.

Under the leadership of county agents, organized cotton - improvement work spread to all of the major cotton-grow-

By O. N. ANDREWS

Cotton Improvement Specialist, Alabama Agricultural Extension Service, Auburn

ing counties. Membership in the state's 315 community and 21 county cotton-improvement associations numbered 59,448 in 1953. These growers planted 1,117,901 acres, or about 70 percent of the state's entire cotton crop.

the state's entire cotton crop.

Alabama's 1953 cotton crop had the highest grade index of any state in the Southeast. The staple length averaged 1-1/32 inch. Ninety-two percent of the acreage was planted to five of the best recommended varieties. Government and industry fiber tests showed that the crop had the tensile strength, uniformity, fineness, length of staple, and spinning character that textile mills need for the production of high-quality fabrics. The cottonseed were of high grade and suitable for high-quality oil, meal and other

products. The state's average yield has increased about 50 percent since onevariety work started in the Coates Bend community.

In 1946 a new incentive for more intensive work was added when the Alabama Community Cotton Improvement contest was initiated. Sponsors have awarded prizes totaling \$32,000 in addition to other expenditures incurred in the program over the last eight years.

The contest is sponsored jointly by the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association. These associations award jointly \$4,000 each year to the state and district winning communities. The state winner is awarded a \$2,000 cash prize; each of the four Extension Service district winners is given a \$500 cash prize. The contest is conducted by the API Extension Service. County agents direct the program in the counties.

Any one - variety cotton community

Any one - variety cotton community improvement association is eligible to compete for district and state awards, providing the association is properly or-

BELOW, left: These men work as a team to make Alabama's community cotton improvement contests a success. Left to right: T. R. Cain, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association; Dwight M. Wilhelm, executive vice-president, Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association; and O. N. Andrews, author of the accompanying article. Right: State winner in the 1953 contest was the Atmorp One-Variety Cotton Improvement test was the Atmore One-Variety Cotton Improvement Association of Escambia County, which was awarded a

\$2,000 cash prize by the crushers and cotton manufacturers. Shown, left to right, are H. H. Connor, Eufaula, president of the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association; T. P. Roberts, Anniston, president of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association; J. N. Helton, president of the Atmore One-Variety Cotton Improvement Association; W. T. Reeves, secretary of the improvement association; and W. B. Gully, who is vice-president of the one-variety organization. organization.





March 27, 1954 · THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

ganized and functioning prior to June 1 of the contest year and follows the rules of the contest. A state winner is not eligible to compete for five years and district winners cannot compete for the same prize during the following three years.

A score card is used to determine the best one-variety community in the county and to select state and district winners. A one-variety cotton-improvement association must be named county winner to be considered for district and state honors. The communities are judged on the percentage of acreage in the community planted to the adopted variety, the percentage of growers using delinted and treated seed not over two years from the breeder, the percentage of growers using recommended production practices, the percentage of cotton sent in for Smith-Doxey classification, and the percentage of cotton produced normally in gin preparation, middling or higher grade, and one inch or longer staple. Yield per acre in the community compared to the previous five-year county yield is a big consideration. Other activities of the association such as conducting demonstrations, tours, sponsoring 4-H demonstrations, Maid of Cotton programs and other community activities count in the final scoring.

The purpose of the contest is to en-

The purpose of the contest is to encourage cotton growers on a community basis to produce higher yields of uniform cotton at a lower cost per pound. The contest encourages group activity and spirit, as well as individual and cooperative efforts on the part of all in the community. It appeals to community pride and individual and collective human desire for recognition.

Cash awards are used for some community project that will benefit all the people in the community. In addition to cash awards, individual growers increase their farm income, which, in turn, contributes to better homes, better schools, better churches and a better community

life.

For example, the Cedar Hill Community, winner of a \$500 district prize in 1951 and the \$2,000 state prize in 1952, first gave 10 percent of the cash award to the local church. The rest was used to build a modern community house for farm and home meetings. The Cedar Hill section of the county, known as the "dark corner" a few years ago, was averaging only 185 pounds of lint per acre when the one-variety community was organized in 1947. In 1952, the 23 members of the association averaged 528 pounds of lint per acre. All growers planted registered seed of the adopted variety and produced high-quality cotton.

The 34 members of the Atmore Cotton Improvement Association, winner of the \$2,000 state prize in 1953, produced 1,614 bales of cotton on 1,475 acres, an average of 548 pounds of lint per acre. This exceeds by 234 pounds per acre the 1948-1952 Escambia County average of 314 pounds. Thirty of the growers averaged a bale or more per acre, and about seven percent of the acreage made over two bales per acre. The state average yield in 1953 was 287 pounds of lint per acre.

Each year award meetings are held in each of the five communities winning the state and district prizes.

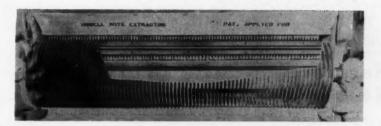
A typical award meeting is attended by members and their wives, representatives of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association, county and state Extension workers and other interested guests. A barbecue plate or a covered dish supper is served. The president of the association presides. The county agent introduces the guests. Music is provided by local talent. The program consists of short talks by representatives of the Extension Service and sponsoring associations. The sponsors present the cash awards. Representatives of the press are at each meeting. Front-page publicity, including pictures, is given in the state and local papers. The award meetings are held during the second and third weeks of February.

The climax of the annual statewide cotton-improvement contest, the "Man on the Land" luncheon, is held in Birmingham the first Monday in March. The honor guests are the county agents and officers of the winning state and district cotton - improvement associations. About 100 other guests attend including representatives of all segments of the cotton industry, the extension service, agricultural experiment station, vocational agriculture, and other friends of the cotton industry in the state. Hosts for the luncheon are the joint sponsors of the contest, the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association.

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OTHO S. EDGINGTON looks over a handful of "sinkers" or heavy-kerneled seed coming off the flotation tables of his plant in Kennet, Mo.

Otho S. Edgington

Sees Sound Cotton Future Through Innovations

■ BELIEVES cotton is "on threshold of bigger things," but says it must pare costs to stay on top of its competition.

THE PIONEER commercial processor of acid delinted cottonseed believes that cotton must be produced cheaper if it is to maintain its competitive position against the synthetic fibers.

Otho S. Edgington, president of the Sinkers Corporation of Kennett, Mo., who is rounding out 16 years of cottonseed processing, says:

"I feel that, as long as any natural fiber like cotton continues to be the standard by which the synthetics are measured, it is still in a secure position. Especially is this true if it can be produced within a secure position. duced within a comparable price range. Everyone in cotton should be concerned over that particular aspect because that's what will keep cotton on top. Every effort must be made to reduce production costs."

The man whose plant is visited by ag-The man whose plant is visited by agricultural experts from all over the world—the Minister for Agriculture of Pakistan was in last month—was born in St. Louis 52 years ago. He studied engineering at Washington University and developed a passion for aviation which was then beginning to boom. He became assistant technical director for the International Air Races, later joining the Detroit-Grand Rapids Airline which was the first commercial passenger line in the country. Subsequently he which was the first commercial passenger line in the country. Subsequently he helped design and build airports at St. Louis, Tulsa, Philadelphia, Detroit and other cities. That was followed by a spell in the airport equipment business and in the manufacture of lighting equipment for airplanes.

It was in 1937 that Edgington heard

tended to improve on mechanical delinting methods which could not skin off more than 30 percent of the lint without seriously damaging the seed."

Any lint prevents grading the seed, Edgington points out, and "not until you can grade it by flotation can you throw out the so-called 'floaters' or light, immature seed that are uneconomical to plant.

ganisms.

plant.

"We found over the years that a quick dousing in sulphuric acid dissolves the lint like sugar in coffee without damage to the seed coat. Then a thorough scrubbing in fresh water followed by warmth and a trip through a partial vacuum to dry the seed and make it ready for grading, Ceresan treatment and immediate hagging.

about Dr. J. G. Brown and Dr. R. B. Streets, two plant pathologists at the University of Arizona, who were seeking a feasible method of producing acid delinted cottonseed in commercial quanti-

"I went out there," says Edgington, "and I stayed two years. "I was fascinated by the possibilities of the thing. Take the lint coat off of

cottonseed and you take off the very medium that carries the enemies of the seedling-spores, eggs and disease or-

"The equipment we started with was

"The equipment we started with was extremely crude but we knew we had something that could revolutionize the cotton industry. Delinting with sulphuric acid was not new then, but it was strictly a laboratory process. We intended to improve on mechanical delinters with delining and the strict of the country of the country

iate bagging. "But it literally took years to design and build the machinery to do these things. As a matter of fact we have spent 16 years experimenting trying to find better ways to delint cottonseed and we're going to keep on trying to find perfection of method. If I hear they're found a better way to delint cottonseed in Timbuktu I'll be there."

Edgington designed and hand - built his first model plant in Kennett in the late 30's and has re-designed it innum-erable times since then and rebuilt it in

his own machine shops.

He began turning out commercially delinted seed in 1940. The first equipment had a top production of a half-ton per hour; today it is capable of five tons

per hour.
At first Edgington sold his seed lo-

At first Edgington sold his seed locally to planters around Kennett. Now he sells through seed dealers and ginners throughout the Cotton Belt and in Mexico, Central and South America.

The 1954 cotton acreage reduction specter that hovers over every grower and ginner can be routed, Edgington firmly believes, by utilizing more widely the naked triple-graded seed that he feels is ideal for modern production methods. No one who talks to him can escape the conviction that he is dedicated to this subject. His reasons:

The grower—saves on planting seed; saves on hoeing costs by hill-dropping

The grower—saves on planting seed; saves on hoeing costs by hill-dropping to a stand; saves on weed control because acid delinted gets a quicker start; saves on disease and insect control; gets a better stand of higher-quality plants; usually grows more cotton.

The ginner—gins more cotton because

his farmer customers produce more; sells much more cottonseed to the oil mill, seed that was formerly saved for

mill, seed that was formerly saved for re-planting.
Edgington processes only seed grown for certification in 15 registered varieties. He believes the cotton industry is on the threshold of bigger things with the advent during the last decade of a whole new list of innovations—machines and practices—that will keep cotton on top of its competition by paring costs. top of its competition by paring costs.

And he is convinced that top-quality

And he is convinced that top-quality acid delinted seed is in the picture along with machine harvesting, pre- and post-emergence chemicals, defoliants, improv-ed ginning equipment and the crowding other improvements that have changed the production of cotton more in the last 10 or 15 years than in all previous cen-

Mohair Output Over 1952: **Below 10-Year Average**

Mohair production in the seven principal producing states in 1953 totaled 12,572,000 pounds. This is four percent larger than the 1952 clip, but 29 percent lower than the 10-year average. Except for 1952, the 1953 production is the lowest since 1925, USDA says.

Texas continued as the chief producer of mohair, with 11,972,000 pounds of the total clip. Other states and their totals are as follows: Missouri, 140,000 pounds; New Mexico, 150,000 pounds; Arizona, 112,000 pounds; Utah, 16,000 pounds; Oregon, 152,000 pounds; and California, 30,000 pounds.

Lamar Fleming To Speak

Lamar Fleming, Jr., chairman of the board, Anderson, Clayton & Co., will be the principal speaker at the Atlantic Cotton Association convention April 1-2-3 in Palm Beach, Fla.

Yugoslavia Seeking Cotton Increase

■ MUST continue to import lint for some time, despite Tito's efforts to increase domestic production, observer believes.

By LAYNE BEATY

PARIS, FRANCE

Yugoslavia is expected to continue as an importer of raw cotton for some time to come, despite the efforts of the Tito government to increase domestic fiber production to balance the needs of the country's active textile industry.

With annual cotton goods needs of Yugoslavs at about 13,000 metric tons, Yugoslavs at about 13,000 metric tons, the government-owned mills have been purchasing around 25,000 tons yearly since 1950 from the U.S., Egypt and other sources. The difference is exported to Mediterranean and Middle Eastern countries in the form of cloth, yarn and garments.

Macedonia, the only portion of Yugo-slavia which produces any mentionable cotton, has been harvesting about 1,000 tons of lint cotton per years.

Even there, the staple is short and, at the mills, is usually mixed with imported long and middling staple.

Cotton specialists who have studied abroad, and a technical expert stationed in the country by agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, have outlined a program of expanded production in Macadonia with new varieties and better edonia with new varieties and better cultural practices.

Also, trial plantings will be made in other sections of the country, but some observers doubt that the climate is suitable for cotton production on an eco-nomic scale anywhere in Yugoslavia except in Macedonia, located in the extreme south.

Cotton does very well when properly managed in Greek Macedonia, just across the frontier. In fact, the cotton breeding station of the Greek govern-

Valley Processors Meet in Biloxi

Members of the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association are meet-ing Monday and Tuesday, March 29-30, at the Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss., for their twentieth annual convention. Speakers sched-uled on the program include John uled on the program include John uled on the program include John F. Moloney, National Cottonseed Products Association; Allen Smith, Perkins Oil Co.; Darryl R. Francis, Memphis Branch, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; and Albert R. Russell, National Cotton Council, all of Memphis all of Memphis.

Association officers are Ralph Woodruff, president, Osceola, Ark.; I. H. Fleming, Jr., vice-president, Memphis; and C. E. Garner, sec-retary, Memphis.

It is understandable why the Tito government is attempting to step up the nation's output of cotton fiber to feed its textile mills instead of concentrating on the millions of sheep in the country

ment is located at Salonika, just about 50 miles south of the Yugoslav line.

It is understandable why the Tito government is attempting to step up the in Yugoslavia, wool production is low and quality of wool is inferior.

It would seem that cotton production could be multiplied much faster and eas-





Overplanting Cotton Is Recommended

THE MISSISSIPPI Extension Service recommends that farmers overplant their cotton allotments by about 10 percent this year, plowing under the excess in event none of the stand is lost to drown-ing out or other natural conditions. This, the Extension Service, points out, will help farmers avoid losing part of their

acreage allotment due to under planting.
Dr. Clay Lyle, director, urged planting full cotton allotments and following the complete program recommended for maximum yield. "This advice may not appear consistent with the national situation of an excessively large supply of cotton, but cotton has been the source of 60 to 70 percent of the farm income of

Mississippi in recent years, and our entire economy leans heavily upon it."

Doctor Lyle urged farmers to turn

any unplanted acres back to the county committees so that someone else can use them. He pointed out that farmers' un-

them. He pointed out that farmers' under planting of cotton in 1950 lost the state some 200,000 acres in 1954.

"You will be given the same credit for acres turned back as for acres planted in determining future allotments," he told farmers. Closing dates for turning back allotted acres are May 1 for counties crossed by Highway 80 and those north of that line, and April 20 for southern counties. for southern counties.

· The U.S. produces about five as much cotton as Russia, the world's second largest producer.

Supplemental Irrigation Increases Test Yields

Supplemental irrigation brought about a 31 percent increase in cotton yields in tests at the Arkansas Experiment Station, Marianna, last year while a companion test failed to show favorable response to subsoil plowing and deep placement of lime and fertilizer.

Research was conducted by D. A. Brown, F. W. Snyder, R. H. Benedict, B. B. Bryan and H. S. Stanton.

Supplemental water was applied whenever the soil dried out to 60 per-cent available moisture. A sprinkler sys-

cent available moisture. A sprinkler system was used to apply water at the rate of one-half inch per hour.

Subsoiling had no effect, Brown explained, in that the soil apparently recompacted, after being broken, before the plant roots and water had a chance to penetrate it. For the same reason, the deeply-placed fertilizer was never reached by the roots. The soil used in the tests was Richland silt loam. Brown pointed out that other types of soil in the state might respond to subsoiling. Subsoiling research will be continued this year with a few changes. The subsoil will be plowed to a depth of 10 or 12 inches instead of 14 to 18 inches, and sweet clover will be used in rotation with cotton as a means of adding organic

with cotton as a means of adding organic

matter.



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Special Funds Allotted To Dust Storm Areas

USDA has taken steps to provide federal assistance in parts of five states affected by dust storms. Drouth relief funds are available for practices to help control wind erosion in parts of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Teyas.

Approximately \$2.5 million has been allotted for this purpose. The amount used, the Department says, will depend on whether rains come at an early date or not. The money comes from the \$10 million fund set up by President Eisen-hower for drouth relief under Public Law 875.

Other federal assistance available to farmers in counties of the dust storm area include the emergency drouth feed program and emergency loans from the Farmers Home Administration.

Storage Problems Seen For 1954 Harvest

Serious storage problems for farm crops are seen in Arkansas and Missis-sippi as a result of quantity of last year's crops under loan and prospects for high production this year.

The Mississippi Extension Service points out that additional grain storage will probably be needed later this year for soybeans, since present indications are for a considerable increase in soybean acreage this year.

Dr. Clay Lyle, director of the Ex-tension Service, urged construction as soon as possible of more grain storage facilities for the current oats crop.

In Arkansas, the state department of agriculture has announced a special resealing program to encourage farmers to hold the 1953 crop loan and purchase agreement stocks for another year instead of turning them over to the Commodity Credit Corporation this summer.

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SUGGESTION: Why not reproduce one or more of your current advertisements in "The Press" in an attractive mailing piece? Others have found this an effective way to drive home a specific message . . . to tie in the top coverage "The Press" gives them in the ginning industry with dealer sales efforts—in a single state, a tier of states, or the entire Cotton Belt. Ginners are already making plans for the 1954 season. There is no better time than now to plan and let us help you produce one or more mailing pieces to reach ginners in the next few weeks.

WRITE AND LET US EXPLAIN FURTHER



In San Antonio, April 12-14

Topics Announced By Oil Chemists

■ GENERAL program chairman for forty-fifth annual meeting is Judson S. Swearingen. W. D. Harris will preside at sessions.

The American Oil Chemists' Society has nearly completed program arrange-ments for its forty-fifth annual meeting

to be held at the Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, April 12-13-14.

General chairman is Judson S. Swearingen of the Southwest Research Institute, and W. D. Harris, Texas A. & M. College, College Station, will preside at the sessions.

The tentative program is as follows:

Monday, April 12 Technical Developments in the Vege-Technical Developments in the Vegetable Oil Industry, William Argue and J. W. Hughes, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston; Economic Status of the Fats and Oils Industry, Robert M. Walsh, USDA, Washington; Prepress-Solvent Extraction of Cottonseed—Processing Conditions and Characteristics of Products, Walter A. Pons, Jr., F. H. Thurber, and Carroll I. Hoffpauir, Southern Regional Research Laboratory,

Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans.

Solvent Extraction of Granular Cottonseed Cake, Earl T. Anderson and Keator McCubbin, Blaw-Knox Co., Chicago; The Extraction of Oil from Sesame Seed, J. W. Dunning, V. D. Anderson Co., Cleveland; Solvent Extraction of Cottonseed Meats, L. K. Arnold and W. G. Juhl, Iowa State College, Ames. Synthetic Detergents from Animal Fats—The Sulfation of Tallow Alcohols, J. K. Weil, A. J. Stirton, and R. G. Bistline, Jr., Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia; Reactions of Fatty Materials with Oxygen—XVI. Relation of Hydroperoxide and Chemical Peroxide Content to Total Oxygen Absorbed in Autoxidation of Methyl Oleate, D. H. Saunders, C. Ricciuti, and Daniel Swern, ERRL, Philadelphia.

Analysis of Fat Acid Oxidation Prod-

ERRL, Philadelphia.

Analysis of Fat Acid Oxidation Products by Counter-current Distribution Methods—V. Low Temperature Decomposition of Methyl Linoleate Hydroperoxide, K. T. Zilch, J. A. Cannon, E. H. Melvin, and H. J. Dutton, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.; Displacement Chromatographic Separation of Glycerides, James G. Hamilton and Ralph T. Holman, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

College, College Station.

Tuesday, April 13

Production and Processing of Molecular-Modified Lard, E. W. Sordelet, W. G. Reece, and R. J. Vander Wal, Armour and Co., Chicago; Composition and Products of a Rearranged Lard, Francis E. Luddy, Steward G. Morris, Paul Magidman, and R. W. Riemenschneider, ERRL, Philadelphia; Effect of Agitation on Stability of Hydrogenated Soybean Oil, K. E. Beal and E. B. Lancaster, NRRL. R. E. Beal and E. B. Lancaster, NRRL, Peoria.

R. E. Beal and E. B. Lancaster, NRRL, Peoria.

Isomerization During Hydrogenation—I. Oleic Acid, R. R. Allen and A. A. Kiess, Armour and Co., Chicago. Sonic and Ultrasonic Cavitation in Vegetable Oil Processing, B. F. Teasdale, Canada Packers, Ltd., and the Separation Corp.; Pigments of Crude Cottonseed Oils and the Inhibition of Color Reversion in These Oils, J. M. Dechary, R. P. Kupperman, F. H. Thurber, and R. T. O'Connor, SRRL, New Orleans.

Effect of pH During Cooking of Cottonseed on the Properties of Meals and Oils, W. H. King, L. T. Wolford, F. H. Thurber, and A. M. Altschul, SRRL, New Orleans. The Effect of Insecticide Treatment on Products Produced from Cottonseed, J. M. Magner, Monsanto Chemical Co.; Color of Oil from Frost-Damaged Soybeans, Duncan Macmillan and E. H.

Co.; Color of Oil from Frost-Damageu Soybeans, Duncan Macmillan and E. H. Melvin, NRRL, Peoria. The Characteristics of Domestic Tung The Characteristics of Pack,

The Characteristics of Domestic Tung Oil, Raiford L. Holmes, Frank C. Pack, Jacob C. Minor, and R. S. McKinney, SRRL, New Orleans; The Effect of Polyunsaturation in Hot Dip Tinning Oils, W. L. Kubie and E. E. Werle, Darling and Co., Chicago; The Effect of Electrolytes on Soil Redeposition in Laboratory and Laundry Practice, Peter T. Vitale, Colgate-Palmolive Co., Jersey Vitale, C City, N.J. Colgate-Palmolive Co., Jersey

Wednesday, April 14 Wednesday, April 14
Comparative Economics of Different
Types of Cottonseed Oil Milling Processes, John M. Brewster, USDA; Present
Status of Filtration-Extraction Process
for Cottonseed, J. J. Spadaro, H. L. E.
Vix, H. K. Gardner, E. L. D'Aquin, P. H.
Eaves, and E. A. Gastrock, SRRL, New
Orleans; Bench-Scale Studies to Apply
the Filtration-Extraction Process to Sesthe Filtration-Extraction Process to Sesame Seed, H. L. E. Vix, A. V. Garci, Jr., and M. L. Paredes, SRRL, New Orleans.

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Translation of Filtration Extraction Process from Pilot to Commercial Plant, John Andrews, Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa.; Reduction of Free Gossypol in Cottonseed Flakes During Solvent-Ex-traction, L. K. Arnold and W. G. Juhl Iowa State College, Ames; Some Process-ing and Mechanical Aspects of Screw mg and mechanical Aspects of Screw-Press Operation, Allen Smith, Perkins Oil Co., Memphis; A Study of Screw-Pressing Variables, A. Cecil Wamble and W. D. Harris, Texas A. & M. College, College Station College Station.

The Influence of Dietary Fat on the The Influence of Dietary Fat on the Glyceride Structure of Animal Depot Glyceride Structure of Animal Depot Fat, Raymond Reiser and Julius W. Dieckert, Texas A. & M. College, College Station; The Solubility of Monostearin in Various Solvents, T. L. Ward and W. S. Singleton, SRRL, New Orleans; Solubility of Tri-Stearin and Hydrogenated Cottonseed Oil in Certain Acetoand Butyro- Glycerides, T. L. Ward, Audry T. Gros, and R. O. Feuge, SRRL, New Orleans.

The Infrared Spectra of Mono-, Di-, The Infrared Spectra of Mono-, Di-, and Triglycerides, Robert T. O'Connor, Elsie F. DuPre, and Reuben O. Feuge, SRRL, New Orleans; Determination of Chlorophyll, R. C. Stillman, Procter and Gamble Co., Cincinnati; A Modification of the P-Anisidine Method for the Determination of Free and Total Gossypol, W. J. Miller, Procter and Gamble Co., Memphis Memphis.

Memphis.

Laboratory Refining Procedure for Crude Rice Oil, Catherine Hall Pominski, Josephine R. Loeb, and F. G. Dollear, SRRL, New Orleans; Some Further Data on Pressure System Centrifugal Refining, Frank E. Sullivan, DeLaval Separator Co., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Refining Studies on Soybean Oil, R. E. Beal, E. B. Lancaster, and O. L. Brekke, NRRL, Peoria.

Poultry Offal May Be Utilized in Feed

Processed poultry offal with fat and water removed shows promise as a source of high protein feed, according to researchers at Texas Experiment Substation, Gonzales. In feeding tests the processed offal has been beneficial as a stimulant in early stages of chick

The researchers point out that success of the tests will mean that the biggest waste product from processing broilers and turkeys can be utilized to furnish a locally-produced supply of high analysis protein feed.

sis protein feed.

Generally, about one pound of offal is removed from a three pound broiler during processing. The offal sells for approximately 50 cents per 100 pounds, and this amount will make from 30 to 33 pounds of finished product.

"Increased growth of the young chicks receiving processed poultry offal in their ration appears to be higher than for chicks eating commercial rations with antibiotics added," Station Superintendent Arthur A. Camp explained.

Fair Group Plans Trip

Five Latin American countries will be visited May 2-16 by representatives of the State Fair of Texas, Jack Burrus, Dallas, chairman of the Pan-American committee, has announced. Purpose of the trip is to promote the Pan-American Livestock Exposition at the fair next October.



We promised not to mention his name, but a wellknown Production Manager told us that his firm

"Saved enough money during the season to pay for 17 Bale-Rite Automatic Weight Indicators—and eliminated all fines"

- To quote from a news story in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, there are 6 important reasons why BALE-RITE Indicators should be installed by all Ginners, Oil Millers, Growers and others:
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- 3 BALE-RITE prevents light-weight bales
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 utilized warehouse space.
- 4 BALE-RITE eliminates extra heavy bales that cause damage to bale coverings.
- BALE-RITE improves blending process in textile mills because bales are of uni-form weight.
- 6 BALE-RIGHT improves ginners' rela-tions with customers, because it turns out bales of normal and uniform weight.

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NEW ORLEANS

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Technical Mission Is in Far East

A TECHNICAL mission to three Far Eastern countries got under way at mid-March. Five cotton technologists from USDA and the National Cotton Council are now in India, discussing methods of best using the improvements which have been developed in U.S. raw cotton.

Scheduled to leave India on March 28, they will journey to Pakistan and on April 4 will go to Japan. The technologists are outlining the improvements that have been made in cotton quality to textile industry leaders in the Far East and are gathering information on what further improvements need to be made to increase U.S. cotton's use in that area.

Read P. Dunn, director of the Na-

Read P. Dunn, director of the National Cotton Council's foreign trade division, pointed out that "it is doubtful that the buyers of U.S. cotton in the Far East have a true appreciation of the important improvements bred into cotton in recent trans."

East have a true appreciation of the important improvements bred into cotton in recent years."

Chairman of the commission is Dean Malcolm S. Campbell, North Carolina State College school of textiles, Raleigh, N.C. Other members are Burt Johnson, Council fiber technologist, Memphis; R. J. Cheatham, in charge of cotton processing research, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans; W. J. Martin, USDA cotton research specialist; and Dr. Thomas Kerr, USDA cotton breeder, Beltsville, Md.

Two Soybean Associations Will Meet in Memphis

National Soybean Processors' Association and the American Soybean Association have completed plans to hold their meetings together Aug. 30-Sept. 2 in Memphis, at the Peabody Hotel. The processors' organization will meet on Aug. 30, while the American Soybean Association will have its sessions on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, followed on Sept. 2 by a field day in Arkansas.

Johnson Grass Is Enemy Of Good Soybean Crop

A farmer who plants soybeans on land infested with Johnson grass already has two strikes against him, warns the Mississinni Evtension Service

the Mississippi Extension Service.

Agronomists point out that farmers can rid land of Johnson grass by summer fallowing. Recommendations for planting this year's soybean crop include these:

Use good seed—certified seed.
Plant seed of a recommended variety.
Delay planting until middle or late
Anril

Cultivate to control grass and weeds.

Swift & Co. Grant Will Aid Poultry Research

Swift & Co. has given Oregon State College, Corvallis, a \$10,000 grant to aid in financing research to determine the value of animal fats as a supplement in rations for poultry. Beef fats will be used at varying levels in rations, with studies made of the rate of growth, feed utilization and palatability, and the influence of the rations on taste of the meat, shrinkage and storage qualities.

Committee To Make **Congress Plans**

DETAILS of the program and other features of the 1954 American Cotton Congress will be planned at a committee meeting April 5 at the Baker Hotel in Dallas, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro,

has announced.

Jackson is chairman of the Statewide Jackson is chairman of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas which spon-sors the annual Congress which discusses the latest developments in cotton re-search and other cotton activities. Many other state and national agricultural, business and research organizations co-parents in the pregram exhibits and or

operate in the program, exhibits and entertainment features of the event.

The 1954 Congress will be held in Corpus Christi, Texas, on June 3-4-5, in the center of one of the nation's leading cotton producing and exporting

Plains Mill Again Will **Sponsor Lint Contest**

Awards amounting to \$1,000 will be given to 1954 contestants winning district prizes in the 4-H Club cotton contest sponsored by the Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock. Gins in the area also provide awards to winners in local con-

Club members are required to grow five acres of cotton. Prizes will be given to the six boys making the highest yields on irrigated land and the six making the best dryland yield.

Bulletin Discusses War on Insects

FIGHTING OUR Insect Enemies is the title of USDA's recent publication summarizing a century of research on destructive insects. Progress in the fight against insects started in 1854 when the state of New York and the federal government each employed entomologists.

Townend Glover was assigned to the U.S. Patent Office and originated research on insect pests of cotton and citrus fruits. The New York entomologist, Dr. Asa Fitch, focused his attention on

Dr. Asa Fitch, focused his attention on the state's insect problems.

Some 10,000 species have been the target of American entomologists. Among

the accomplishments are these:

A "Swat That Fly" campaign urging the destruction of flies and their breedthe destruction of flies and their breed-ing places figured prominently in the 90 percent decrease in cases of typhoid. As a result of mosquito-control cam-paigns, there has been no outbreak of yellow fever in the U.S. since 1905, and malaria is only a slight factor in this country's health, agricultural and indus-tival development victure.

rial development picture.

The Department points out that the codling moth, which once took 50 to 90 percent of the apple crop now gets less than 5 percent of total U.S. apple pro-

These and other accomplishments, as well as research now in progress, are discussed in the new bulletin. A single copy may be obtained free of charge from the Office of Information, USDA, Washington 25.

DR. CHARLES U. DUCK-WORTH, formerly head of the California Department of Agriculture, has been sent to Manila by USDA to aid the in fighting foot-and-mouth disease.

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BUTTERS MANUFACTURING CO.

RESEARCHBRIEFS

Rain Making Research Aims At World-Wide Drouth Relief

Rainmakers are far from giving up. In fact, they are expanding efforts to bring relief to drouth-ridden farmers. to bring relief to drouth-ridden farmers. A new project to be undertaken jointly in the Southwest by the Universities of Arizona and Chicago is directed at nothing loss than answering this monumental question: How much help can be brought to dry regions around the world through stimulation of rainfall?

An Institute of Atmospheric Physics is being set up on the Arizona campus at Tucson. Its big job: study of the potential of clouds as an untapped water re-

First studies will be concerned with characteristics of clouds in the Tucson area. A special radar set is to be employed atop a mountain peak for photographic tests of "rain echoes." It is planned that Air Force planes will be brought into the act to help study the character of the clouds.

The new Institute will be financed by

The new Institute will be financed by both state and private funds. Heading the work is Professor Horace R. Byers, University of Chicago meteorologist.

SPEAKING OF water, "witches" are being used again to quench the thirst of land and livestock. Water witching, dismissed as a superstition by many, has been used lately to find wells in Illinois—it says

here. A farmer near Pleasant Plains, Roy McMillan, has reportedly dis-covered wells by the method—using a forked peach tree limb that is said to have "pulled down" sudden-ly when he walked over underground streams.

The South and Frozen Foods

Southern families bought fewer frozen foods than those in any other section, a recent USDA survey shows. Most popular frozen item among 12 figuring in the study was orange juice concentrate. Output of frozen foods has tripled in the last seven years, say the researchers, but they also think the po-tential market has been barely tapped.

MOST SMALL farmers who have less than 200 acres of cropland won't find it economic to shift from two-row tractors and equipment to larger outfits, say USDA research-ers. Their conclusion is based on a study of machine costs compared with crop returns.

Lung Cancer-Cigarettes, Again

The battle goes on among scientists as to whether cigarette smoking is or tists as to whether cigarette smoking is or is not related to lung cancer. A noted cancer expert, Dr. Clarence Cook Lit-tle, has said that he doubts there is a direct connection. If there were, he be-lieves, "we'd all have had it long ago." Doctor Little heads the Roscoe B. Jack-son Memorial Laboratory at Bar Har-bor, Maine. The American Cancer So-

ciety, on the other hand, has hinted it thinks perhaps there is a connection. Tests by the American Medical Asso-ciation, incidentally, show that a cigar-ette is itself your best filter. A holder, employing a cigarette as a filter, is said to reduce tobacco tars and nicotine by more than 40 percent.

WAGS NOW have it that if you're really lucky, you don't strike oil—you strike coffee instead. Research men point out, though, that coffee would cost a lot more than it does if we tried to produce it in the U.S., say about \$6 per pound.

All About Women

Social researchers say that the trouble with a lot of women who want to be popular—and are not—is that they to be popular—and are not—is that they try too hard. They may arch brows, flutter lashes, pout, wink, and waggle, thinking they are getting somewhere. Fact is, though, say the people who are supposed to be experts in these matters, that all they succeed in doing is to look artificial—keeping men, among others, away in droves.

away in droves.

Then there's the psychologist who has decided advertising should be blamed for a lot of the troubles of women. Dr. Albert Ellis, the man in question, thinks ads lead women to believe they ought to be super-terrific and elegant beyond compare. Fact is, however, he points out, that few can attain this state of grace, with or without the products of modern-day advertising. Result: unnecessary emotional disturbances growing out of feelings of physical inadequacy.

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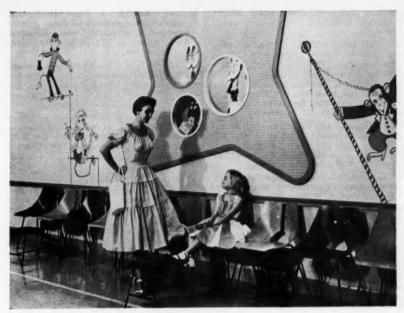
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COTTON IN FULL FLOWER will be the theme of the fashion show at 2 p.m. Tuesday, April 6. The models shown here are wearing cotton dresses of unusual design, such as will be exhibited by Volk Bros. Co., Dallas, who will present the show for ginners' wives.

Texas Ginners

(Continued from Page 10)

is capable of playing. Candy Candido, the little man with the big voice, featured performer for four years with the Jimmy Durante show, whose I'm Feeling Mighty Low has become a trademark; Bobby Winters, veteran pantomimist and comedy juggler, and six-time performer on the Toast of the Town TV show; Bruce Sidlinger, former Big Ten and Olympic champion athlete, performer on the trampoline and trampolet (his own invention, and he is the only one to use this unique prop); Dolly Barr, petite the trampoline and trampolet (his own invention, and he is the only one to use this unique prop); Dolly Barr, petite miss who combines breathtaking contortion and baton work while on skates; Jimmie Troy, Comedy King of the Air, whose trapeze act must be seen to be believed and who has been featured on every major Shrine Circus throughout the country; The Joan Frank Dancers, in new novel line production numbers, gorgeous wardrobes and thrilling precision work. The show will be musically accompanied by one of the Southwest's finest conductors, Hyman Charninsky and his show orchestra.

New settings will be provided by the Peter Wolf Studios, who set the stages for all Texas State Fair Musicals, and special lighting and sound coverage will be provided. The entire show is under the supervision and direction of Joan Frank Productions. Admission is by badge.

badge.

• Fashion Show—Cotton in Full Flower will be the theme for the fashion show at 2 p.m. Tuesday, presented with the compliments of Volk Bros. Co., one of Dallas' leading specialty shops with a downtown store and three suburban stores.

Don Stone, fashion coordinator for the firm, states that this year's show will be the most interesting that Volk has ever presented for the entertainment and information of ladies of the ginning industry. Unusual cotton fashions brought in specially for this show will be worn by the models, and every lady in the ginning industry is urged to at-tend the convention and see the show. Miss Elizabeth Peabody will be the commentator.

• Other Entertainment — Other enter-tainment features will include a dance at 7 p.m. Monday in the Crystal Ball-room of the Baker Hotel. On Tuesday at 7 a.m., ginners and their families will be guests at a special

ginners' program presented by the Early Birds at Station WFAA.

Also on Tuesday morning is scheduled, at 9:45 a.m., an open house for the la-dies at Everts, one of the nation's lead-

ing jewelists.

Special entertainment will be presented at the beginning of each business

• Exhibits Are Numerous-The exhibits, always a major attraction for attending ginners, will include something of prac-tical value to everyone interested in the ginning of cotton.

On display will be the latest in cotton on display will be the latest in cotton gin machinery, cotton pickers and strip-pers, power units, petroleum products, planting seed, insecticides, lift trucks, bagging, belting, bur burners, trailers, saw filers and many other items.

· Good Eating Facilities-Excellent facilities for eating are being provided for the convenience of ginners and vis-

A cafeteria in the Science Building, convention hall, will provide good food at moderate prices.

A snack bar will be operated in the

A snack bar will be operated in the Agriculture Building, where the exhib-its are on display. It will offer sand-wiches, cold drinks and other items throughout the three days of the con-

BOBBY COUNTS, Wasco, Calif, has been named to the staff of the U.S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter. He will work on cotton defoliation.

Group To Discuss **Bollworm Threat**

THE THREAT of the spread of the pink bollworm from the west coast of Mexico to California will be one of the topics discussed by some 400 persons who are expected to attend the third

who are expected to attend the third annual Western Cotton Production Conference, April 13-14, in Phoenix.

E. S. McSweeny, executive director of the Arizona Cotton Growers' Association, one of the sponsors of the meeting, points out that the pink bollworm was found on the Mexican west coast in 1953 for the first time. If considerable infestation builds up there, some fear that the pest will be hard to keep out of California. ifornia.

Sponsors of the meeting, in addition to the Arizona group which will be host, are the National Cotton Council and Five States Cotton Growers' Associa-

Speakers will discuss insect control, diseases, weed control, defoliation and other developments.

Berger Named Associate Administrator of CSS

Walter C. Berger has been named associate administrator of USDA's Commodity Stabilization Service. During World War II he was in charge of distribution of feed materials and oilseed

tribution of feed materials and oilseed protein allocations.
Berger replaces Marcus B. Braswell, who resigned in February. The new administrator will share responsibility with Administrator James A. McConnell. Operations include price support, commodity and production activities of the

Berger was executive vice-president of the Shea Chemical Corp., Baltimore, Md., before his appointment to CSS. He is a former president of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association, and after graduating from Iowa State College in 1925, he spent 10 years in sales and management work with feed man-ufacturing, flour mill and poultry industries.

Clay D. Avers, Ginner, Dies at Osceola, Ark.

Funeral services were held March 11 at Osceola, Ark., for Clay D. Ayers, ginner and planter. Ayers was 75 years old and a lifelong resident of Osceola. He was a director of the Osceola City Council. Ayers was a member of the First Methodist Church.

Survivors include his wife and a sister, Mrs. J. H. Hook, both of Osceola.

Louisiana Weevil Count Is **Above 18 Year Average**

Trash examinations at Tallulah, La., trash examinations at Tallulah, La., through March 4 showed an average of 1,113 live boll weevils per acre. This was about 1.4 times the average found during the past 18 years, and the largest number for any seasons except 1945, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1953, USDA reports. ports.

The number of weevils found this spring was 21 percent of the number found in hibernation last fall, or only about one-half of the average survival during the past 17 years.



- March 29-30—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual convention.
 Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.
- April 1-2—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New



GARLAND . Dallas County . TEXAS

Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis 3, executive vicepresident.

- April 5-6-7—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas. Jay C. Stilley, 3720-24 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P. O. Box 444), Dallas 21.
- April 12-13-14—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, executive secretary.
- April 19-20—Texas Cotton Gin Operator's Schools. Continental School, 3315 Elm St., Dallas. Murray-Mitchell School, 3200 Canton St., Dallas. Lummus School, 604 First St., Dallas. Lummus School, 604 First St., Dallas. Hardwicke-Etter School, Sherman, Texas. For information write Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 3720 Race St., Dallas; or E. H. Bush, Texas Extension Service, College Station.
- May 7-11—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention.
 Shamrock Hotel, Houston. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.
- May 12, 19, 25, 26—Southeastern Gin Operators' Schools. Continental Gin Co. School, May 12, Lyons, Ga. Murray Co. of Texas School, May 19, Atlanta. Lummus Cotton Gin Co. School, May 25, Columbus, Ga. Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co. School, May 26, Columbus, Ga.
- May 24-25 Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary.
- May 31-June 1—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Assocation annual joint convention. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. T. R. Cain, 219 Church Street, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary-treasurer, Georgia association.
- June 2-3-4—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.
- June 3-4-5—American Cotton Congress sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Corpus Christi, Texas. For information write Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, general chairman.
- June 6-7-8-9—International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.
- June 7-8—New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso. For information write Carl Meriwether, P. O. Box 232, Las Cruces, president.
- June 7-8—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association - South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N.C., secretarytreasurer, North Carolina association. Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, S.C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

- June 13-14-15 Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association sixtieth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.
- June 30-July 1-2—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. J. A. Rogers, 207 One Hundred East Pearl Building, Jackson, secretary.
- July 6-7-8—Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For information write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.
- July 28-29-30—Eighth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Little Rock, Ark. For information write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.
- Aug. 30-31-Sept. 1 American Soybean Association thirty-fourth annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Geo. M. Strayer, secretary-treasurer, Hudson, Iowa.
- Dec. 2-3—Eighth Annual Beltwide Insect Control Conference. Hotel Adolphus, Dallas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

J. Wesley Watkins Dies At Indianola, Miss.

Funeral services were held March 14 at Indianola, Miss., for J. Wesley Watkins, 65, ginner, merchant and planter. He had been in ill health for several years.

Watkins was president of the Baird Gin Co., a director of the Grenada Bank and a member of the board of trustees of Moorhead School. He was a member of First Baptist Church.

Survivors include his wife; a brother, Ed Watkins, Helena, Tenn.; three sisters, Mrs. George Carr, Memphis; Mrs. Lynwood Kelly, Earle, Ark., and Mrs. Arthur Lorrance, Pickens, Miss.; and five grandchildren.

AT YOUR SERVICE



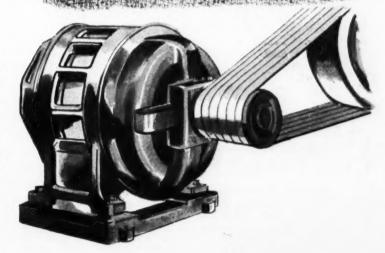
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laugh it off

Years ago when feuds were common in the hill country a clansman was attacked by his enemies. They shot the old man through his chest, killed his dog, and burned his cabin.

When I arrived, I asked the old fellow if he were in much pain.

"No," he answered, "but my chest hurts when I laugh real hard."

A tourist in the Ozarks saw a moun-A tourist in the Ozarks saw a mountaineer having a tussle with a ferocious bear. He rushed up to the nearest cabin where he found the hillbilly's wife calmly standing on a stump, rifle in hand.

"Why," demanded the traveler, "don't you shoot the beast?"

"I will if I have to," she replied, philosophically, "but I'm waitin' to see if the b'ar won't save me the trouble."

A man decided to shame his pinchpenny boss. He submitted an expense account which went: 'Dinner 25 cents. Tip,

The employer's face turned reddish as he viewed the sheet before him.
"Harrison," he roared, "how many times have I told you to keep your tips down to a 10 percent level!"

A siren wailed, and the traffic cop motioned the blonde lady driver to the curb.
"Lady," he snarled, "you have no red

light on your car."
"Officer," she snapped, "I'll have you know this is not that kind of a car."

. . . Sign on a laundermat we observed on a trip out West: "Leave your clothes here, Ladies, and spend the afternoon having a good time."

"The drum majorette straps her chin up," says Aunt Elizabeth, "to keep it from interfering with her knee action."

A man traveling through the South asked a native if it is true that hot weather is needed to make cotton grow. "Well," said the farmer, "somebody said that one time and it was too hot to argue, so that's how the idea got started."

Two soldiers were boasting about the potency of the moonshine in their particular part of the mountians.

"The corn whiskey my uncle makes is so powerful you take one drink and you see colored pictures on your television," said one.
"That's nothing," said the other. "The moonshine my father makes is so powerful you see pictures on twelve channels without a set!"

A city girl, telling friends about her brother-in-law's farm, said: "It's one of those experimental farms

where the cows have calves without any bulls around—they call it artificial in-

A farmer bought a load of second-hand lumber sight unseen. The next day it was delivered by truck and dumped in the farmer's yard. He took one look at it and wrote to the lumber company: "Dear Sirs, I got the truck load of holes, now send me the wood."

The MITCHELL Super Chief

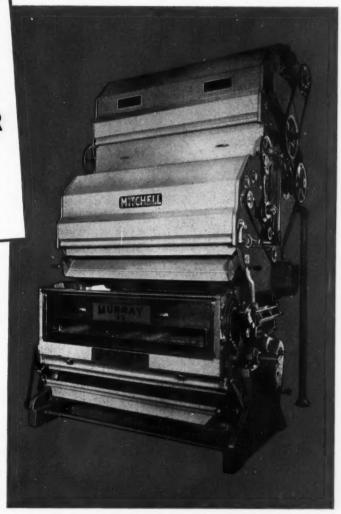
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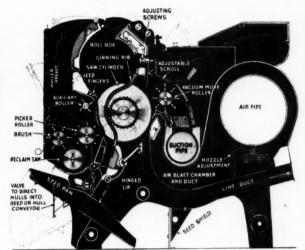
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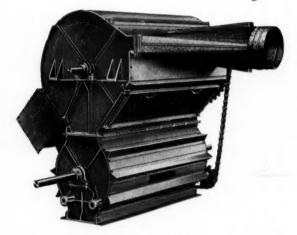


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